

Hot and damp weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 90.0 and the minimum 75.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 78.7 and 69.6.

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20 CENTS

The China Press

報 陸 大

The Mail Box
MAILS for America-Europe.
Str. Nanking, Sept. 21.
FOR Europe and way ports,
Str. Khiva, Oct. 10.
FROM America and Europe,
Str. Golden State, Sept. 20.

HOT ATTACK UPON ICHANG IS BROKEN UP BY WU PEI-FU

Szechuen Troops Enter City, But Are Forced To Evacuate It

SEAMAN IS HURT

Stray Bullets Fall Into Foreign Compounds And Hit Steamers

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Hankow, Sept. 17.—An authentic foreign wireless message from Ichang, dated Sept. 16, says that the Szechuen troops entered the town at midnight. Heavy fighting ensued and at noon the following day they broke into the city at several places but were driven back owing to the timely and dramatic arrival of General Wu Pei-fu with reinforcements, who saved the situation.

On entering the harbor General Wu Pei-fu and the transports were heavily fired on from the right bank and many shots fell on foreign compounds, and shipping in the harbor. One seaman from the Villalobos was slightly injured. The 69th regiment of the Eighteenth Division arrived this afternoon.

CONFERENCE APPROVED
Peking, Sept. 14.—Recent communications from General Wu Pei-fu indicate that he is of opinion that the holding of a conference similar to the one proposed by General Chang Shue-sheng is the best method of bringing about unification. It is reported semi-officially today, however, that both the President and the Premier still think that the opposition of many leaders, both of the North and the South, is a fatal objection.

Generals Chang Kuang-yuan (Tuchun of Kiangsu), Chih Hsien-yuan (Tuchun of Kiangsu), Lu Yung-hsiang (Tuchun of Chih-kiang), and Hsiao Yao-nan (Tuchun of Hupei) have shown a keen interest in the Lushan Conference but have shown no desire to give it official support.

The attitude of General Lu Yung-hsiang is quoted as typical of the others mentioned above. Replying to the telegram inviting him to participate in the conference, General Lu said that he wished to ask three questions. The replies to them would determine his attitude towards the conference. In the first place he desired to know whether the result might not be a third Government in China.

If that were to be so the country would be still further disunited. At the present time the North and the South were really striving for a modus operandi under which unification could be brought about. Powerful leaders of both these factions were earnestly seeking for a solution of the difficulties that existed. The Lushan conference would be unlikely to bring about a settlement unless all parties were represented.

Secondly, he wanted to know whether certain political parties were involved in the proposal to hold the conference. He had been informed that Mr. Chang Yiling was an ardent supporter of the proposed conference, and he looked upon Mr. Chang as a party politician. If the conference were to be successful it must be free from all party considerations.

In the third place General Lu was afraid that the Conference might be used to further the individual interests of one or more leaders instead of the welfare of the country as a whole, and he wished to have a definite pronouncement regarding the objects to be achieved, and for this it would be necessary to have a clearly defined statement of the ultimate object and a draft of the methods to be proposed for that object.

As regards the attitude of the South-west, it is stated that Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Lou Tao (Tuchun of Kweichow) are not in favor of the conference, and look upon it as a new political organ. Finally, according to the local Chinese press, General Li Hou-chi (Tuchun of Fukien) is not a supporter of the conference. The Government, therefore, does not consider that the outlook is favorable, at the present moment, for a conference.

START THE ATTACK
(Reuter's Pacific Service)
HEAVY FIGHT FOR ICHANG
Ichang, Sept. 10 (by mail).—The Szechuen troops started to attack Ichang from the northeast, or land (Continued on Page 7)

Chicago City Sues Tribune For Libel Asking Big Sum

(Reuter's Service)
New York, Sept. 16.—A unique libel suit is shortly to be heard in Chicago where the Municipality is suing the Chicago Tribune for \$2,500,000 and also the Chicago Daily News for a similar amount for criticizing the Mayor's administrative and financial policy, which has gravely impaired the city's credit.

The papers, which are unrepentant, publish a vigorous reply.

MUST CLEAR POSITION OF IRISH SAYS DE VALERA

Surprised Li George Has Not Sensed Situation His Letter Created

(Reuter's Service)
London, Sept. 16.—Mr. de Valera has replied to Mr. Lloyd George as follows: "I am surprised that you do not see that if we had accepted a conference on the basis of your letter of September 7 without making our position quite clear, Ireland's representatives would enter the conference with their position misunderstood and cause Ireland's right to be irreparably prejudiced. Throughout the discussions you defined your Government's position. We have to defend ours. If the positions were not definitely opposed there would be no problem to be discussed. It should be obvious that in a case like ours, if there is to be any result, the negotiators must meet without prejudice and untrammelled by any conditions whatsoever, except those imposed by the facts as they know them."

London, Sept. 16.—The London-derry police went on duty today armed with rifles and revolvers as before the truce.

SANCTIONS NOT YET REMOVED FROM GERMANY

London View Is That It Makes Little Difference Under French Attitude

(Reuter's Service)
London, Sept. 16.—On the ground that Germany has not fulfilled her obligations, the French Foreign Office announces the continuation of the economic sanctions which the Supreme Council had decided should be removed on September 15, subject to Germany meeting certain obligations. A semi-official Berlin telegram states that Germany has paid a milliard gold marks and has also agreed in principle to the creation of an inter-allied organization with a view to preventing unfair discrimination regarding import and export licenses, thus meeting the Allies' demands.

The whole trouble is due to the competence of this organization, which France maintains should have full authority to dictate to Germany concerning all licenses, whereas Reuter learns that the authoritative view held in London seems to be that Germany would gain little from the raising of the sanctions in the event of the adoption of the French plan.

Conversations on the subject are proceeding at London, Paris and Coblenz.

Exhibit Ship To Get Business Is Day's Opinion

(Reuter's Service)
London, Sept. 16.—Describing the scheme for the building of a special ship to be used for a floating exhibition of British manufactures and industries, Lord Grey of Fallodon replied to the objection that two years must elapse before the vessel could start on its journey and said that he did not believe that there would be any quick revival of trade.

He was convinced that this ship, when the time was ripe, would attract such attention, especially in the East, that it would open the door to immense possibilities. Commander R. W. Day, the author of the scheme, said that when he was in the East before the war he saw German ships running at a loss, but paving the way for German trade.

MAGYARS AND ESTHONIANS DEEMED FIT FOR LEAGUE

Czecho-Slovaks Demur As To Hungary; Little Entente Objects

WANT PUBLICITY

Assembled Diplomats Defer Discussion On Activity Of Council

(Reuter's Service)
Geneva, Sept. 16.—Acting upon the Joint Committee's selection, the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations have elected M. Beichmann (Norway) as the final Supplementary Judge of the International Court. The Assembly has unanimously adopted Lord Robert Cecil's resolution in favor of more extended publicity for the Council's activity in the future.

Geneva, Sept. 16.—The League of Nations Assembly has unanimously adopted Lord Robert Cecil's resolution in favor of more extended publicity for the Council's activity in the future.

French Wireless through Reuter)
Geneva, Sept. 16.—The session entrusted with the admission of States to the League of Nations today declared itself in favor of the admission of Estonia and Hungary.

In an interview, Dr. Benes, the Czecho-Slovak Foreign Minister, declared that almost all the Powers and the States of the Little Entente were opposed to the admittance of Hungary which has proved, during the past weeks, that it did not respect the Treaties of Peace. Dr. Benes expressed the belief that Hungary would withdraw its request for admittance.

The Paris Journal des Debats emphasizes the arrival at Geneva of delegations from Paraguay and Panama. The paper believes that public opinion in North America will be appreciably modified and that the subsequent attitude of the United States will depend on the

(Continued on Page 4)

RUSSIA HAS BEEN GIVEN TOP PLACE IN AGENDA

Territorial Integrity Of Country "As We Know It" Comes First

CHINA IS SECOND

Open Door And Non-Aggressive Policy In Both To Be Prime Factors

(Reuter's Service)
New York, Sept. 16.—The American press with singular unanimity publishes the expectations that prevail in regard to the subjects the American Government hopes to have discussed at Washington. They include: (1) The territorial integrity of "what we know as Russia." (2) The open door and equal opportunities for economic activities in Russia, the Powers acting as trustees until Russia has recovered and established a central representative government. (3) Formal guarantees of the open door and equal opportunities in China. (4) The territorial integrity of China, and the substitution of international co-operation for the "past practice of seeking selfish monopolistic advantage."

It is understood that the American Government entertains the view that the condition of China, politically and economically, makes it imperative that counsel, if not actual assistance, shall be given to China in order that she may better effect internal administrative, fiscal and judicial reforms.

The topics expected to be embraced under the Chinese category are:

- (1) The revision of the customs tariffs, so as to allow China a more equitable revenue from this source, but involving the abolition of likin.
- (2) The reform of the currency.
- (3) The modification of the extra-territorial jurisdiction of foreign Powers in China, provided China adopts a modern civil and criminal code.
- (4) The substitution of a na-

(Continued on Page 7)

GENL. WOOD DECLARES AMERICA HAS REAL FOREIGN TRADE POLICY



MAJ-GEN LEONARD WOOD

Wood's Visit Means Much To The People Of China

BY FRANCIS ZIA
IN seeking to record my impressions of so great a national and international figure such as Major General Leonard Wood, I feel that I am running two risks. In the first place I have not had the privilege of even a brief interview of America's greatest living soldier and statesman and in the second place I have not yet acquired the coveted art of character-reading. But somehow or other it has struck me that the personality of Major General Leonard Wood is such that if you meet him, even but once, you carry away with you vivid impressions that will long endure.

Nature has endowed our distinguished guest with a commanding physique which has evidently been well developed by the healthy life in the army and the valuable knowledge that results from systematic training in the school of medicine. General Wood speaks more through the charming atmosphere that his presence creates than through the words that escape his lips.

SELF POSSESSION IS WOOD
He is self-possessed on personal and through the calm and sympathetic gaze of his eyes you can at once perceive the wonderful combination of powers that grow out of a life of mature experience in the handling of critical situations of international significance and of a philosophic outlook that anticipates the course of future events.

The foremost thought that arises in the minds of those who come into contact with General Wood is that he is a great leader. It is difficult to say whether or not it is a pity that the prize of presidential honors has slipped from the hands of this model general and administrator. Had he been elected to succeed President Wilson he would not have been able to make the present trip to China.

At the present time when the heart-rending system of the Tsuchun is about to halt, China's efforts to set up a strong government on a truly democratic basis, the visit of so distinguished an American is one thousand fold welcome.

His utterances will be brought to the notice of our Tsuchuns though he may not meet but a few of them. From him they will learn of the folly of seeking power and wealth by terrorizing tactics and of the wisdom of furthering the welfare of the nation by living up to the moral code of the military life.

DO MUCH GOOD
Furthermore, visits from America's foremost leaders like General Wood do a great deal of good to the American citizens in China because the occasions on which he meets them and they meet him serve as eloquent appeals to the continued exercise of those noble traits of character and the continued envisaging of those lofty visions of world democracy, which have given to America the unique position which she occupies today in the family of nations—by reason of her altruism and idealism.

The ties of friendship between the American and Chinese peoples are also singularly cemented by the authoritative assurances of American moral support and effective co-operation in the vigorous defence of those principles of "open door" and "equal opportunity" on which alone the fabric of international commerce can be so woven.

May Heaven shower its choicest blessings on Major General Leonard Wood and confer on him the privilege of helping to bring about the perpetual peace of the Pacific Ocean whose shores should indeed cease to be the scene of the exploitation of weaker nations by the mightier hands of the stronger.

PRAISES FILIPINOS BUT SAYS NOTHING AS TO THE FINDINGS OF COMMISSION

Governor-Designate Tells Of Plans For Extending Work Forbes Started During His Incumbency In Islands—Education, Roads And Outlet For Industrial Products Of Philippine People

ISLANDERS PROVE GOOD CITIZENS

No Special Petitions Or Begging Supplications Received In Any Of 497 Cities Visited During Trip Of Investigation Lasting Three Months

General Leonard Wood, governor-designate of the Philippines, in addressing a representative gathering of Americans last night voiced his belief that in future the United States is to have a "real foreign commercial policy." This, in brief, was the most significant utterance that he made at the banquet given in his honor at the Carlton last night by the American Chamber of Commerce and the American Association.

Former Governor General W. Cameron Forbes and Admiral Strauss also delivered addresses that greatly stirred Americans who heard them.

General Wood made it plain in the course of his address that he had nothing to say concerning the findings of the commission headed in the investigation of affairs in the Philippines and this was emphasized in the address given by former Governor Forbes who followed him.

In the course of his remarks General Wood described in some detail the work that had been done by the mission that he headed, voicing high praise for the Filipino, for, he said, illustrating their self restraint, that no petitions for special favors had been received. He asserted also that in four months no member of the commission had been approached by a beggar.

He lauded the Filipinos highly for the progress that they have made, mentioning in particular what they have done under American guidance along educational lines. He pointed out that there are more than a million children in schools and spoke also of the fact that they have built three thousand miles of good roads in addition to other public works. He referred to the fact that the Philippines had felt the effect of the world wide post war depression, but expressed the belief that interests generally in the Islands were working back to a sound footing.

General Wood dwelt upon the difficulties of what has become known as the "Philippines Problem." He pointed out that the Islands' population numbered ten and a half millions, which used no less than eighty dialects and in this connection he voiced the acute need of an enlarged press—English papers particularly—and he spoke of the strides that had been made in teaching the English language to the people of the Islands.

EXPRESSES REGRET
General Wood made particular reference in closing his address to the invitation that had been extended to him by the Shanghai Municipal Council to inspect the Volunteer Corps. He expressed great regret that he had been unable to accept. He had not known, he said, the international nature of organization else he would have been at pains to alter his plans.

Former Governor W. Cameron Forbes was the next speaker introduced by Consul General E. S. Cunningham, who presided. Governor General Forbes made reference to his close interests in American commerce with China developed by reason of the fact that his own family for several generations has been identified with trade in the Far East. He voiced the belief that when conditions become stabilized in China and when transportation facilities are afforded the people, the country will experience the greatest awakening the country has ever seen. Continuing, he pointed out the tremendous importance to America in framing its policy so that it will achieve its full measure of commercial advantage.

One particularly significant thing that he said concerning the future government of the Philippine Islands was that the needs of the Philippines at the present were great and that they were going to have the thing that they needed the most.

REVIEWS HISTORY
He reviewed in outline the history of the Islands under American control saying that a form of self government had been thrust upon them, adding that a happy solution of the difficult problem of the Philippines was the appointment of General Wood as governor.

When Former Governor Forbes was introduced to the assembly Mr. Cunningham dwelt upon the high esteem in which Former Governor Forbes had been held generally, and in his address Mr. Forbes gracefully ascribed all credit for his administration to his corps of American assistants. He also expressed thanks for the greeting accorded the party.

General Wood's address is as follows:

GEN. WOOD'S ADDRESS
Mr. Speaker, Admiral, Governor Forbes, and ladies and gentlemen I am not going to speak for Governor Forbes except in one brief word, and that is in behalf of both of U. S. We are tremendously pleased with the reception that you have given us. Governor Forbes is going to talk for himself, and he has talked so much this summer, and I have talked so much that I am afraid you are going to call us down. Our principal occupation has been talking and listening to other people talk.

We have had a most interesting summer's work in the Philippines. We have visited and made a more or less detailed inspection of some 497 towns and cities. I think our record is something like 1917 in some ways.

The Filipinos received us with characteristic Filipino hospitality. They gave you everything they have, and they gave us an experience which I think no man ever has had on this earth before. There was not one member of the mission approached by a beggar in the four months traveling. The people are not rich, but have shown remarkable respect to the mission traveling among them for four months. There were no petitions for special favors, and I don't think any people ever submitted to a more grueling overhauling and gave them such assistance as the Filipinos gave us. Of course, with satisfactory aid we have been able to make great progress.

I had not seen the Islands for thirteen years, but the change was greater than I could imagine. Governor Forbes had longer service there than I, and had seen them more recently, but he also saw great change.

MILLION SCHOOL CHILDREN
Public education has more than a million school children and 25,000 teachers, and I can truthfully say that in education and general advancement that no people before under the tutelage of any other country ever has made such remarkable progress.

We found that other departments not as satisfactory, but on the whole found an excellent condition of order, and a very good condition of roads—three thousand miles of roads what we call roads of first-class, and many thousands of other kinds of roads, and a great material progress.

We found a slump in industrial conditions because all the industry is agriculture and production of copra and sugar, which the war spoiled considerably, but we are bound to get on sound footing again.

It is a great problem we had there—ten and a half million people, quite a bit of a population, about three times as much as ours was when we declared our independence.

(Continued on Page 2)

China's Pharmacopoeia Has Horrors And Helps

By Elsie McCormick

Becoming a doctor in China is quite as simple as electing one's self president of a one-man club. All the prospective practitioner has to do is to buy a handsome gilt shingle and break the news to his friends. Unlike his professional brother in America, his door is never darkened by inquisitive people with brass badges under their coats who want to see the seal on his diploma, or who desire to know why so many of his patients have diseases curable by Messrs. Haig and Haig. If there happens to be a volume of prescriptions in the family bequeathed by a medical ancestor, so much the better, but if there isn't the physician cheerfully composes his remedies by ear in a way that probably causes marvellous friends to exclaim, "And he never had a lesson in his life!"

The Chinese are the most experimental race in the world. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to consider their menu. If there is anything assimilable by the human stomach that they have overlooked, it is because it doesn't grow, swim, fly, crawl, or walk in China. Medicine, unlike food, does not have to be palatable, and therefore imposes even fewer limits on the fancies of its manufacturers.

DEER HORNS' PLACE

Having experimented with practically everything short of the more virulent poisons, the Chinese pharmacist has naturally discovered numerous remedies of real value. Many sound scientific truths have been learned empirically, without any glimmer of the real explanation. Ground deer's horns, for instance, may seem as out of place in a medicine closet as a Mexican jumping bean at a prayer-meeting; but just at this point Mrs. Science walks in to remark that deer's horns have such a high ammonia content that ammonia was known to our grandmothers as "spirits of hartshorn."

Toads' skins may seem to be as useful to an invalid as a brick-bat applied externally from a distance. In walks Mrs. Science again, this time holding a copy of a modern medical journal, with her finger on an article about the newly discovered therapeutic properties found in the skins of toads.

The geologist who goes fossil-hunting in China usually has about as much success as a boy paging a burlesque manager in a convention of clergymen. China's fossils were harvested long ago by physicians who believed them to be the bones of the dragon and who accordingly ground them up into medicine. The mineral content may have a small therapeutic value, but undoubtedly the element of faith helps anyone treated by the dragon's bones to recover quite a bit more rapidly than the person served merely with the framework of a tiger.

Chinese doctors discovered the principle of vaccination and

(Continued on Page 7)

ARBuckle MUST FACE TRIAL ON MURDER CHARGE

(Reuter's Service)
San Francisco, Sept. 16.—"Fatty" Arbuckle is to be charged on the murder charge.

NO BAIL FOR HIM

San Francisco, Sept. 16.—After the grand jury's indictment of "Fatty" Arbuckle on a charge of manslaughter, the judge fixed bail at \$5,000 cash, but the District Attorney declared that bail would be impossible until the charge of murder had been settled. It is to be noted that all the charges of murder and manslaughter brought against Arbuckle relate to the single case of Miss Rappé.

British To Assist Public Works For Unemployed Benefit

(Reuter's Service)
London, Sept. 16.—The Cabinet Unemployment Committee has adopted a scheme whereby the Government for a certain number of years will pay half the interest on loans raised by the local authorities for useful public works commenced before December 31.

PROF. MOORE ACCEPTS

(Reuter's Service)
Geneva, Sept. 16.—Professor John Moore (United States) has accepted a judgeship on the Permanent Court of International Justice.

JAPANESE TRYING TO BLIND EYES, TIENTSIN SAYS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, Sept. 14.—Twenty-six Chinese organizations at Tientsin, including the Chamber of Commerce and the Educational Association, have sent a petition to the President and the Premier, asking for very earnest consideration of the request of the Japanese Minister for the opening of negotiations regarding Kiaochow and the Shantung railways.

The petition puts forward the suggestion that the Japanese wish to throw dust in the eyes of the world, now that the Pacific Conference is in view.

Hearty Welcome Is Given Major General Leonard Wood By Enthusiastic Citizens Of Shanghai

(Continued from Page 1)
 The people are attracted by various islands, into larger and smaller groups, a great number of weakness in the standpoint of defence, a great impediment in building up rapidly any military, but the greater obstacle to the obstacle of different languages in island groups. We have been pushing the study of English, making it hard. It is not ideal English, of course, because the teacher who has learned English has had to turn around and study from others. We have gone on the principle that truth is stranger than fiction.

In other words, we think it is safe to take people to the best of our ability. It has been a hasty process. It has shown to us that a million and a half—perhaps more than that—speak some kind of English. A far larger number can use a limited number of words, but I think a million and a half people themselves understand English and I think a hundred thousand could speak good English.

There is nothing that a Filipino won't sacrifice to send his boy or girl to school. Down among the Mohammedans we have had more trouble with the schools. The Mohammedan priests foresaw the end of the harem and the end of Mohammedan influence with the spread of education, but the Moro and Mohammedan women in the public schools are going to see it through.

Women are coming more and more to the schools; but in one little province we found more than three thousand Moro women and more than seven thousand boys. When we know the Moro woman is educated, she will take a more definite stand than in the past.

SHE IS BEST MAN

In regard to giving more education to women than men in the Islands I will say that the Filipino woman is the best man in the Islands.

But they are strong physically and are taking an interest in public matters regarding their sex and bound to talk about their affairs in the towns. On the whole, it is very encouraging and we have made it an experiment, but it is an experiment which is far-reaching. To give people we are transmitting better education and larger measure of self-government, and it is the larger part of our experiment that we work up down there a careful and solid foundation.

It is all right to say that we have done so-and-so in twenty odd years, and the Spaniards, with their so and so many years have done so much, but those remarks do not include what the Spaniards really did before the foundation of American administration and civilisation.

They built foundations which are more or less visible to those, perhaps, who did not live long in their service, but they are there. Now, the Filipinos are in favor of developing their commerce and industry and agriculture. We have started agricultural classes all through the Islands and boys are turning toward the field again prepared to go to work. We are very anxious to push forward this educational policy. There is need of a larger press, an English press. We want more papers, we don't want agitator papers, but want more papers—and for the education of the people.

We have finished our work, but are not going to tell you what it was. From the Philippines we went from the Southern Islands, to Borneo and thence to Manila.

We were greatly aided by the Navy. Admiral Strauss was good enough to give us his dispatch boat, and thereby gave us many hours of contentment. He also gave us one of his officers. We have not told you his name, but we called him "The Admiral." This morning this officer said to us, "Gentlemen, don't call me 'Admiral' before Admiral Strauss!"

General Wood continuing in his address pointed out the seriousness of the situation in the matter of competition, without naming any special country.

He pointed out that a nation in war still had contrived to live and he emphasised that this in itself was an achievement. He also said that the Germans were working twelve hours a day, ten for the state and two for themselves.

It is not going to be an easy victory, but it is going to be a cooperation between the people and the Government, said General Wood.

OPEN DOVRE RAILWAY

(Reuter's Service)

Christiania, Sept. 16.—The King has departed for Hjerking where he will open the Dovre railway, the second great mountain-line connecting north and south Norway.

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EX-GOV. GEN'L W. CAMERON FORBES

General Wood Gained Fame In Every Line Of Effort From Soldier To Statesman

Fame is a fickle goddess. Winning her smile of recognition is comparatively easy; it is in the keeping of her good will that much of genius required. Many a man, therefore, who makes a great reputation in early life and is lacking in that genius to perpetuate his name, sinks into obscurity in after years. The tragedy that can overtake a man in public life is to outlive his own reputation.

When the United States declared war on Spain in 1898 Leonard Wood was 37 years old, an army surgeon with the rank of captain. He was known among a small circle of army men. Those who know him considered him a good doctor and were acquainted with the fact that he had won the congressional medal of honor as a soldier. But, outside of army posts, he was scarcely known.

NATIONAL FIGURE

A few months later he had become a national figure. He had distinguished himself as colonel of the Rough Riders in the battle of Las Guasimas and as commander of a brigade in the siege of Santiago, and he had been made military governor of the city and province of Santiago.

By the end of 1899 he had been appointed governor

general of Cuba, and when Cuba became an independent republic, May 20, 1902, Leonard Wood, 42 years old, had become internationally famous. So widely had his work in Cuba been noted that, when the British government was looking about for a man to succeed Lord Cromer as consul general of Egypt, the eminent administrator, Milner, said he knew of a man who could undertake the task of ruling Egypt, that he was the only one he knew fully equal to it, but that, unfortunately, Great Britain could not have his services, for he was the American, Leonard Wood. The British have long regarded General Wood as one of the greatest colonial administrators living.

On the day following Cuba's embarkation upon the seas of independence, Wood was left without anything to do, except resume his place as a brigadier general in the regular army. There were no other wars in the immediate future, no more Cubas to reorganise and clean up. He had made his reputation and it was of a high order. Was he to outlive it? The fact that he did not, that he not only lived up to it, but continued to add to it is well known, not only to the American people, but to the English and the French, who

To General Leonard Wood

BY CORRINE ROOSEVELT ROBINSON

Your vision keen, unerring when the blind,
 Who could not see, turned, groping from the light,
 Your sentient knowledge of the wise and right,
 Have won today the freedom of mankind.

Honor to whom the honor be assigned!
 Mightier in exile than the men whose might
 Is of the sword alone, and not of sight,
 You march beside the victor host aligned.

Had not your spirit soared, our ardent youth
 Had faltered leaderless, the feet
 Attuned to effort for the valiant truth
 Through your command rush swiftly to compete
 To hold on high the torch of Liberty—
 Great-visioned Soul, yours is the victory!

November 11, 1918

From "Service and Sacrifice: Poems"

recognise in him one of America's leading citizens.

U. OF P. CALLS

When the University of Pennsylvania announced that General Wood would be its nominee for the provostship of the university at the meeting of the board of trustees he indicated that he would accept the position. "I have a strong feeling of friendliness for the university," he said. "It honored me with the degree of doctor of laws some years ago and since then I have watched its progress closely. I think I should like the provostship. Guiding the destinies of Penn would be a very interesting task."

It is only another instance that Leonard Wood has not yet outlived his reputation. The man who has been doctor, soldier, executive, extraordinary to Cuba and the Philippines, is now to turn schoolmaster probably after a year as Governor General of the Philippine Islands. Not only has his career been a distinguished one but the versatility of the man has given it variety; his many-aidedness has been likened to that of his great friend, Theodore Roosevelt, and not without reason.

WORKED HIS WAY THROUGH

General Wood is an American of old stock, as old as any almost, for his ancestors were on American soil before the Revolution. One of his ancestors, Peregrine White, was the first white child born in Plymouth colony, which means that the general can claim Mayflower pedigree. Leonard Wood was born in Winchester, New Hampshire, October 9, 1860. His father was a country doctor. The future general spent his boyhood in the village of Pocasset on Cape Cod. He has been described as a "square-built, stocky boy, with blue eyes and hair like a caulking tow. He was shy, sensitive and silent and persevering rather than ready. He was fond of languages and of

history; mathematics did not appeal to him. His reading was mostly of books, history, adventure, with an occasional novel."

He grew up and worked his way through the Harvard medical school, tutoring backward students and doing what odd jobs he could find to pay his expenses. Graduating in 1884 he hung up his shingle in

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Boston but made little financial headway. Early in 1895 he took a competitive examination or an army surgeonship and passed second in a class of fifty-nine, but as there were no immediate vacancies, he was asked if he would accept a position as a contract surgeon. "Yes if I can go West and be action," he replied. He saw action plenty of it, for late in June he was ordered to Fort Tancuna, Ariz. to report to General Crook, who was then fighting the Apache Indians under Geronimo. For fourteen months Wood lived practically in the saddle, and when Geronimo was disposed of he became one of General Nelson A. Miles' chief assistants in surveying Arizona. Until 1895 he was occupied in the Southwest. At the end of this service he was assigned to Washington as assistant attending surgeon. His patients were army officers and the President's family. Cleveland took a great liking to him.

He continued at his post

when McKinley became President. In 1896 he first met Theodore Roosevelt, then assistant secretary of the navy, and there followed the beginning of their life-long friendship. When Wood received a commission as colonel of the First Volunteer Cavalry, better known as the Rough Riders at Roosevelt's request, and Roosevelt was

(Continued on Page 4)

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Justice the world has ever known.

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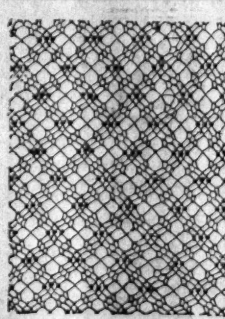
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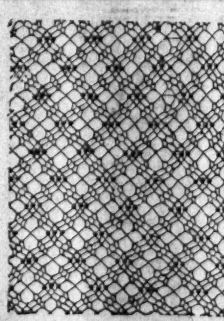
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Chinese Organisations Entertain Wood Party

Five local Chinese organisations united to do honor to Major General Leonard Wood, Ex-Governor Cameron Forbes and General Wood's party at a tea reception held at 5 p.m. yesterday at the building of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. Mr. C. C. Nieh, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, presided.

In delivering the address of welcome on behalf of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Overseas Association, the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, and the World's Chinese Students' Federation, Mr. Nieh expressed the regret that the short stay of the distinguished guests had deprived the local associations of arranging a more elaborate reception but the people of Shanghai were exceedingly glad to have this opportunity of welcoming General Wood and his party and of conveying through them the good wishes of the Chinese people to the people of the United States.

NIEH IS SPEAKER

Mr. Nieh said in part: "China is indebted to America for many things and while the Chinese are grateful for what has been done in the past, they feel their debt of gratitude will be augmented for what America will do for them in the future."

Mr. Nieh said that the Chinese people earnestly hope that at the Pacific conferences the United States, which has been a champion of international justice, will see to it that principles of justice and not principles of expediency will prevail throughout the deliberations.

He added: "With President Harding at the helm of the American nation, assisted as he is by able statesmen such as our distinguished guests, the Pacific Ocean will indeed be made worthy of its name."

Mr. Nieh then called upon General Wood for a message to the Chinese people who have been expecting his arrival for several months.

GEN. WOOD REPLIES

General Wood spoke slowly and gracefully. He paid a tribute to the fine characteristics of the Chinese people in the Philippine Islands, their thrift and business sense, and credited them with a considerable share of the good work done in building up the trade of the islands.

He referred to the eagerness of the Philippine Islands with their population of ten millions to extend their trade relations with the Oriental nations, particularly China.

"The feelings between the Chinese and American peoples have always been friendly," General Wood went on, "and this friendship will grow stronger as the years go on."

He hoped that China will soon

emerge from her present troubles in order to consolidate her position in the world of commerce. General Wood assured his audience that he sincerely appreciated the invitation of the Chinese Government to visit China, and its hospitality and was very pleased with the warm welcome extended to Governor Forbes, himself and his party.

FORBES IS HOPEFUL

Ex-Governor Forbes in a short speech dwelt on the magnificent future of commercial China. He said that his chief object was to study commercial conditions in China, because he saw unlimited possibilities in the development of the trade between China and America, each needing the products of the other.

He recalled with satisfaction that his own grandfather was at one time doing business in China, which accounted for his inherited interest in the commercial development of this country. He looked forward to the day when there will be a large fleet of direct vessels to carry merchandise exchanged between the two countries and when the volume of trade will become so great that the amount of business done at present will appear very small. Mr. Forbes expressed his belief that the growth of the trade friendship between China and America will in time reach an ideal standard of international co-operation in commerce.

DISTINGUISHED GATHERING

Among those present were Mr. Wang Ling-kuo, representing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Colonel Wang, representing the Ministry of War; Mr. Chang Fung, representing the Ministry of Communications; U. S. Consul General E. S. Cunningham, Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; Dr. C. T. Wang, Peace Envoy to the Paris Conference; Commander Tao, representing the Chinese Navy; Major General Wang Ching-chen and Mr. Yoh Ta-chuen, representing General Ho Feng-chin; Wang Keng-ting, Governor of Shanghai; U. S. Consul Mr. R. P. Tenney, U. S. Vice-Consul N. F. Allman, Shen Pao-chang, Magistrate of the Shanghai City; Magistrate Kwan and Magistrate Nieh, both of the Mixed Court; Albino Sy Chin, Manila lawyer; Mr. S. K. Chen and Mr. N. T. Yang, Secretaries to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Shen Hui-ching and Dr. Huang Yen-nel, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Kiangsu Educational Association; Mr. H. Y. Moh, the acting manager and Mr. Sung Han-chang, Managing Director of the Bank of China.

The arsenal band played. Mr. Francis Zia, English Secretary of the Commercial Press, acted as interpreter for General Wood and Governor Forbes.

Peking And Local Officials Welcome Wood And Forbes

Representatives of the Chinese and American Governments, Peking and Shanghai welcomed

General W. Cameron Forbes and the members of the Philippine Mission shortly after the Empress of Asia dropped anchor at Woosung yesterday morning, while in the afternoon the party was given an informal reception at the Customs Jetty when the tender arrived.

On board a special launch the welcome committee arrived at the Empress shortly after 11:30 o'clock and the dignitaries were met at the gangplank by Lieutenant O. C. Wood, son of General Wood and aide-de-camp to his father. The party then went to the smoking room of the big liner where they were introduced to the members of the Mission sent by President Harding to study conditions in the Philippine Islands with the view to establishing a policy there.

THE DELEGATION

Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Drysdale, Military Attache to the American Legation at Peking; United States Consul R. P. Tenney of Shanghai; Linguo Wang, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Chief Secretary F. Y. Chang of the Ministry of Communications; Colonel Wang Chia-lan, representing the Ministry of War; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs Hsu Yuan, Chairman C. C. Nieh of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Secretary N. T. Yang of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Albino Sy Chin, of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Manila, and representatives of Chinese educational associations and a press representative made up the delegation to welcome General Wood and his party at Woosung.

General Wood was accompanied by Former Governor-General W. Cameron Forbes, Colonel R. F. McCoy, Vice Governor of the Philippines; Secretary Ray Atherton of the United States Legation at Peking who was delegated by the State Department to the Mission; Commander S. F. Bryant, U. S. Navy, the Navy Department's representative on the Philippine Mission; Lieutenant Colonel Gordon Johnston, Major Peter Bowditch, secretary to Mr. Forbes; and Lieutenant O. C. Wood.

POLICE GIVE SALUTE

All returned to Shanghai on the tender Vulcan, following the regular C. P. O. S. launch, the Alexandria, up the river. Chinese river police were drawn up at attention on their boats and gave General Wood a salute as the Vulcan passed by.

Arriving at the Customs Jetty, the Mission was met by United States Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham, U. S. District Attorney Chauncey P. Holcomb, U. S. Postal Agent E. H. Everett, U. S. Consul N. F. Allman, Captain W. I. Eiler, H. H. Arnold, V. G. Lyman and other Americans.

As the party came ashore General Wood was met by Colonel Sun, representing the local Defence

Commissioner, and the Arsenal Band was on hand to play.

THE DAY'S PROGRAM

Waiting automobiles took the party to the motor house where the Mission members were guests of the Chinese at lunch and were decorated with Chinese and American flags.

In the afternoon the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce entertained with a tea reception and in the evening the members of General Wood's party were guests of the American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce at a dinner given in the Carlton Cafe.

Sarraut To Study African Colonies

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Sept. 16.—At yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet, M. Albert Sarraut, the Minister of Colonies, described the conditions in which he was going to make his tour of inspection and study in French West Africa. The Minister of Colonies will return to Paris on October 22 in order to accompany M. Briand to Washington.

The intrinsigant states that M. Sarraut, who has a profound knowledge of Pacific problems, has his place marked out for him at the Washington Conference.

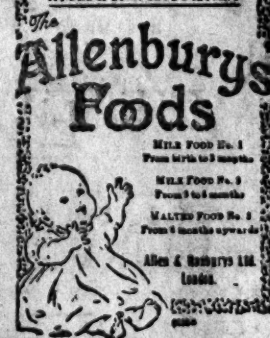
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Band And Honor Guard At Station Today When Wood Leaves For Peking

General Leonard Wood, Mr. W. Cameron Forbes and the other members of the Philippine Mission, accompanied by three representatives of the Peking Government and Lieutenant Colonel V. S. Drysdale of the United States Legation, will leave Shanghai for the North this morning at 9:30 o'clock. Special cars will be attached to the through express.

A guard of honor, made up of Chinese troops from the Arsenal, representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments here, delegates from Chinese commercial, industrial and educational associations, American officials and representatives of the American Community will be at the station to see the Wood-Forbes party off.

All along the line, but notably at Nanking, Tsinanfu and Tientsin, guards of honor will be drawn up at the stations. Provincial authorities of Kiangsu, Shantung and Chihli have been instructed by the Central Government to accord General Wood the courtesies of a State guest.

Elaborate preparations are being made to welcome the Mission at Peking where members of the Diplomatic Corps, a company of United States Marines from the Legation Guard, and Chinese troops will meet the night express at the Chien Men station.

WILL GO TO JAPAN
The Wood-Forbes party will remain in Peking but five days. They expect to reach the Capital tomorrow night at 10 o'clock and will leave for Mukden a week from today. From there the mission will pass through Korea to Russia across to Shimonoseki and will then cross Japan.

Mr. Forbes goes on to America from Yokohama with the complete records of the inquiry made in the Philippines by the Mission. They will be handed to President Warren G. Harding at Washington. General Wood, Vice-Governor McCoy and the rest of the party, with

the exception of Secretary Ray Atherton and Commander Bryant, will return to Manila. The former returns to his post at the American Legation in Peking while the latter will report at Washington for duty. The party is on an official visit to China and Japan as guests of these two countries.

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'I RESIGN,' SAYS CHANG TSO-LIN, RETURNING SEALS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Sept. 14.—General Chang Tso-lin has sent his resignation of the post of High Commissioner of Mongolia to the Government, and has returned his seals of office. Although his resignation has not been officially accepted, it is not thought likely that General Chang will take any further part in the "Mongolian Expedition," the chief result of which appears to be the sending of General Chih Chi-chun to Jehol, the ousting of General Chang Kwei-ti, and the obtaining of several millions of dollars for the expedition.

General Chang Kwei-ti has asked the President to cancel all his ranks and titles. It is rumored that the main reason why General Chang Kwei-ti was removed was the extensive poppy cultivation which is now being carried on in Jehol, but it is widely known that his successor is an opium-smoker and no advocate of suppression.

Ichang Onslaught Stopped By Gen'l Wu

(Continued from Page 1)

side, on the night of Monday, the 5th inst., but they have not been able to make sufficient progress to take the defenses. There has been very heavy fighting, and at times the sound of battle has seemed very near the town.

It was reported yesterday that the Northerners were retreating and that one of the posts had been taken, but this has not been confirmed. One peculiarity of the fighting is that the Szechuenese seem to delight in wet weather, for when the rain has been pouring, it is then that the most heavy fighting has taken place.

The explanation of that is that they wear sandals or merely have bare feet, while the Northerners are booted; so the men from Szechuen are more agile and fitter for the work of climbing hills and fighting as they go along.

There are various conjectures about the reason for their action, but the most likely one is that the Szechuenese are simply making a raid on this city to capture it and get the revenue. It is known that the salt revenue in the neighborhood of three million dollars per annum. Then there is the land tax and likin, and if they get the place and seize these revenues, they will have something to support their armies while in this province.

STEAMERS CROWDED
Many thousands of people must have left the town, for each steamer that has left for the last spring has just been packed. The Tungting left on Wednesday, and the Kiangwo on Friday, and both were packed to the utmost capacity. Many houses are nailed up, with notices to say that there is no one inside.

The demand for coolies on the part of the military authorities seems to be insatiable, for runners are on the streets the whole day long seizing such men as they can find. The result is that labor is very scarce, and little food is being brought into the market, as men are afraid of coming and the women are afraid. The results are that profiteering has come to the place, and prices have soared by 50 percent for many things, and sometimes even higher: that was just in a few days time.

Snipers are now placed on the hills opposite the town, and the noise of shooting is being constantly heard, though there has not been any very sustained bombardment of the town so far.

The foreign community is being looked after, for there were four gunboats in port when the fighting first started. As the General in

charge was not able to give an assurance of protection, he gave leave for the landing of armed guards, so important places are now guarded by marines from the various men-of-war in port.

The Chinese gunboat Ch'u Tung arrived here yesterday, and it is known that she came in with money for the troops, and especially rewards for those who have been wounded. Slight cases are rewarded with \$5, serious \$10, and very serious \$20 each. A second gunboat, the Kiang Li, arrived this morning, but neither of them has taken any part in the war so far.

Chinese Drugs Are Wonderful In Effect On Body And Mind

(Continued from Page 1)

learned to prescribe crystal glasses with convex lens for falling sight before coming into contact with Western medicine. For many centuries they have used opium as the foreign doctor does, and have even learned to perform a few simple operations.

STILLS BABY'S CRY
The majority of their remedies, however, deserve to rank as incompetent, irrelevant, and immaterial. Medical lore declares, for instance, that it grass growing in the mouth of an old well is dried and placed under a baby's sleeping mat, the child's crying during the night will not disturb the mother. Though this arrangement may be excellent for the mother, it seems a trifle hard on the infant. For certain kinds of fevers, the doctor prescribes the burning of the family chicken perch, and the serving of the ashes in a cocktail with water. Equally efficacious is the wood of an old coffin ground up with the east-extending branch of a peach-tree.

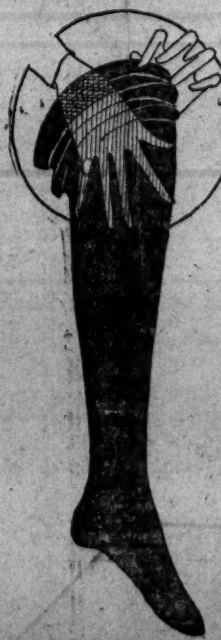
For centipede bites the favorite prescription is decayed wood from the east side of the city. Drift wood, placed in wine, is supposed to prevent it from being intoxicating, which leads to the suggestion that there ought to be a great market for drift-wood in Shanghai.

CURE FOR MAL DE MER
A person about to take an ocean voyage learns that each one of his friends has a remedy for seasickness, varying from chewing-gum to liberal doses of champagne. Chinese medicine contributes two more gems to the collection: Put a lump of burnt mortar into your hair, or else write the character for "Earth" on the palm of your hand before going on board the boat.

Canton is the first Chinese city to attempt a licensing system for its physicians. While the municipal authorities know better than to eliminate the old-fashioned doctor with one sweep of the brush, they choose the best of them and deny licenses to those who are most obviously quacks. Physicians following the medical lore of Hippocrates, 2,000 B.C., are encouraged to attend modern clinics and to pay visits of observation to up-to-date hospitals. It is possible that after the Chinese doctor has forgotten his wormwood and gall, to say nothing of tiger bones and locust heads, he will be able to diagnose cases and make out bills as competently as his Western brothers.

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Extra Police Out To Handle Crowds Greeting Gen. Wood

Chief Inspector T. I. Vaughan and Inspectors Wilson and Jones of Central Station had a big squad of extra police at the Customs Jetty to handle the crowds who turned out to welcome General Wood. Governor Forbes and the rest of the Philippine Mission and the arrangements went off without a hitch.

Special traffic regulation made it possible for the cars, which took the members of the mission to the Astor House, to be drawn up in line directly in front of the gangway leading to the Jetty piers. It was a pretty sight to see the line of cars drawn up, all adorned with Chinese and American flags.

Much praise was given the police on duty for the way they handled the crowds which greeted the distinguished Americans.

Russia Is Given First Consideration

(Continued from Page 1)

tional police force for the standing armies of China.

Washington correspondents emphasize the belief of experts that the United States will enter the conference with a program prepared as if the Anglo-Japanese Alliance did not exist. It is believed that if the United States can obtain certain guarantees from Great Britain and Japan, the

State Department will not oppose the renewal of the alliance.

Paris, Sept. 16.—M. Briand will head the French delegation to the Washington Conference. He will probably be accompanied by M. Albert Sarraut, who as ex-Governor of Indo-China is particularly suited to speak on the Pacific question. The other two delegates have not yet been chosen.

POSTS ARE SAFE

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Sept. 14.—The posts for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Yen Huel-ching, has recommended to the Government that the posts of all officials, experts and attaches selected to go with the Chinese delegation to the Pacific Conference be kept vacant and their salaries continued during their absence. The Government has accepted this suggestion.

The following experts have been selected to represent the various

ministries on the Washington delegation: Ministry of the Interior, Mr. Wang Yang-ping; Ministry of Finance, Mr. Chia Shih-yi; Shui-wuchu, Mr. Chen Luan.

General Chang Tso-lin has sent a telegram to the Government, expressing approval of the Pacific Conference and a hope that all unequal treaties between China and other Powers made be done away with.

CHOICE OF DELEGATES

General Ho Feng-lin, Defence Commissioner of Shanghai and Jungkiang, has telegraphed to the Cabinet, recommending the exercise of the most scrupulous care in the selection of the delegates to Washington, and is sure that they enjoy nation-wide popularity. General Ho has also signed the protest against direct negotiations with Japan on the ground that such action would be inconsistent with China's refusal to sign the Peace Treaty at Versailles.

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Wood To Gather Reins Of Power In To Own Hands

BY J. E. DOYLE

THE power abdicated by Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison to incompetent and politically-appointed Filipinos is to be reassumed by representatives of the United States Government—Major-General Leonard Wood and Colonel J. R. McCoy, who are to take office as Governor-General and Vice Governor of the Philippine Islands next month.

There is no showing of teeth in the statement nor is the American Government wielding a mailed fist. It is merely a case of a reconstruction absolutely necessary if the Philippine Islands are to be run as a solvent business and for the well-being and education and prosperity of ten millions of people. Immediate independence can hardly be recommended for a nation on the verge of bankruptcy brought about because its Government, among other things, unsuccessfully attempted to run a big banking business.

The co-operation of the Filipino people and the Philippine Legislature is to be secured for the changing of such laws as now tie the hands of America's representatives. General Leonard Wood will have a free hand in the Government of the Philippine Islands even as he did in Cuba and in Mindanao and Sulu. He will get this by co-operation between his office and the Filipino people.

WILL HAVE POWER

He is to have the power necessary to remedy the results of Harrison's policy and hurried Filipinisation in certain Government departments where men have been pushed ahead too fast, regardless of their competency, or where appointments have been made because of political affiliation or influence.

The present temporary financial embarrassment of the Islands is to be remedied by a loan from the United States and because the Philippines are capable of paying their own bills, the crisis will be passed by efficient administrative control, with Americans placed strategically in the Government bureaus where supervision is demanded.

One glance at the thick-set Leonard Wood, a few questions directed at him, and a memory of the terse, sharp, straight-to-the-point answers convince one that the Philippines are to be governed, not ceded to incapable officials for the sake of carrying out a Filipinisation policy on a wholesale scale, the wisdom of which has been refuted since the Spring of 1914 when W. Cameron Forbes turned his office over to Francis Burton Harrison.

Wood is going to take the reins and drive. He has been told by the President of the United States who named him at the head of a mission to inquire into Philippine affairs, and afterwards requested him to become Governor-General of the Islands that he is to have complete control over appointments and policies. His record as an administrator, organizer, patriot, statesman and soldier means that Wood is to govern and is not to be governed by a Quezon or an Osmena.

FILIPINOS WILL ASSIST

The Filipino people will assist General Wood to assume the power necessary to educate and fit a people for independence, that independence for which "politicos" have shouted so loudly particularly in the past seven years. They will realize that Wood goes to Manila because he believes in a cause.

He is going there for a year, or more, he said yesterday morning. He doesn't know how long he will be there. When asked whether or not he would become Chancellor of the University of Pennsylvania after a year in the Philippines, he replied:

"You know as much about it as I do."

The position at the University of Pennsylvania carries with it a G. \$35,000 a year salary, with maintenance and travelling expenses. He will not get that salary in Manila. And he will be 10,000 miles from home and family. It will be a sacrifice.

And Leonard Wood is going to the Philippines because he has seen the need of reconstruction, because he believes in the Filipino people and the sincerity of their aims for independence, and because he knows that in the Philippines there is opportunity for work. Wood, a man over 40 years of age who can walk thirty miles a day or ride a horse 100 miles in 24 hours had his first opportunity for action in June of 1888 when he reported to General Crook on the Mexican Border near Fort Huachuca. He has never neglected an opportunity since.

IS THE PUNCH THERE?

How Leonard Wood looks at things can best be described by a short conversation (he never indulges in long conversations) aboard the Tender Vulcan, coming up from Woosung yesterday morning.

"How about the Chinese Army?" was one of the questions he asked Colonel Wang Chiao-lan of the Ministry of War. After the Colonel had replied, General Wood clenched his right fist, brought it nearly to his shoulder and abbed

it downward with a short, emphatic jerk.

"I know—but has your Army got it?" he asked.

General Wood refused to discuss his policy in the Philippines, nor the recommendations the Mission he headed is to make to President Harding. Other members of the Mission would not talk about the future of the Islands. Several of them have been near or with Wood for years. Others have been with him since early in May when the Mission landed in Manila. They travelled with him through every province of the Philippine Islands with the exception of Batanes. They were on a trip that kept them away from Manila nearly four months. They were not too willing yesterday to discuss such subjects as Filipinisation, independence, financial situations and the like. They had been with Wood, and Wood believes in action rather than words.

FORBES TALKS

W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor, was the least reticent. He will take back to Washington the results of the exhaustive study of conditions made by the Wood-Forbes Mission.

"Our recommendations are to the President of the United States and he will do with them as he sees fit," Mr. Forbes said.

The former Governor was willing to talk of the changes since he relinquished his office to Mr. Harrison. He lauded the Bureau of Education as "a progressive department of the Government which has gone steadily onward and has retained many Americans." He praised the Supreme Court. He condoned the present financial rumpus and hopefully pointed to a stable financial future "under wise government" and added rather pointedly: "The Government has no business dallying in financial matters."

Forbes built roads in the Philippines. For this he is justly famed—the net work of splendid highways covers the Islands.

"How about the roads?" I asked him.

"In some localities they have been kept up in remarkably fine shape. In others they have been allowed to go to pieces."

"But in and around Manila?"

"The roads there are in excellent shape," he said, and then added: "Many of them were repaired just before the Mission reached the Islands."

Another member of the party interjected with "Yes, there were thousands of men put to work getting the roads in shape for the mission to see."

FEW AMERICANS NEEDED
Wholesale importation of Americans is not the solution to the Philippine problem as Forbes sees it. "Only a few Americans of ability are needed in places where their competent supervision will mean efficient reconstruction," he said.

"The policy of Filipinisation was not only rapid but in many instances poor judgment was made in the choice of certain appointees—in several cases Filipinos unfit for positions were pushed ahead. The number of

Filipinos who have made good is remarkable and convincing proof of the wisdom of American education. These should be retained and encouraged and given further promotion. The others should be removed. American supervision is necessary in certain phases of government. The number of American employees have been reduced to a minimum."

This is Mr. Forbes' summing up of the present situation.

Of the future he has the fondest hopes. "Under the wise direction of General Wood, a stable financial situation will be brought about; the Philippines will again be solvent. Under his competent guidance, the Philippines will see prosperity and happiness. General Wood will do much for the Philippines and the Filipinos," Mr. Forbes said.

A big man is to face a difficult problem in Manila and not only the United States but the world will watch to see how this great American will solve the problem. There he is to reconstruct a Government for a people who have been promised independence and who have not yet reached the point where an American Government can conscientiously subscribe to the statements of Manuel Quezon and other politicians that immediate independence is possible.

Leonard Wood was a big factor in getting independence for Cuba. He is the great American who will teach the Filipinos to secure independence for themselves.

Who's Who Of The Philippine Mission

Here are the members of the Wood-Forbes Mission.

Major-General Leonard Wood, the new Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, ex-Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.

Colonel R. F. McCoy, Vice-governor of the islands.

Mr. Ray Atherton, secretary at Peking, detailed to carry of the American Legation mission by the State Department.

Lieutenant Colonel Gordon Johnston.

Lt.-Commander S. F. Bryant, United States Navy, representative of the Navy Department on the Mission.

Major Peter Bowditch, secretary to Mr. Forbes.

Lieut. O. C. Wood, son of the co-leader of the Mission, who is an aide to his father.

ALI BROS. HELD FOR SPEECHES TO STOP RECRUITING

(Reuter's Service)

Simla, Sept. 16.—Muhammad Ali and Shaikat Ali, the Mohammedan Nationalist leaders, and several others have been arrested.

The proceedings which are being taken against the Ali brothers, relate to speeches made at the "Chitafate Conference in July, in which they attempted to discourage the recruiting of Moslems for the Indian Army.

Wedding

McCONNELL-BRITTON

Cards have been received in Shanghai announcing the marriage of Miss Emily Blanche McConnell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Clark McConnell to Mr. Roswell S. Britton a White Oaks, Asheville, North Carolina on July 30 last. Mr. Britton is a brother of Mr. T. C. Britton of the American Oriental Banking Corporation. He was born in Shanghai and is well known here.

Newspaper Men Accompany Wood Party To China

Philip Kinsley of the Chicago Tribune and Eusebio Reyes of La Vanguardia, Manila, accompanied General Wood and his party from Manila to Shanghai, arriving on the Empress yesterday.

Both Mr. Kinsley and Mr. Reyes were with the Wood-Forbes Mission on the tour of the Islands, the former representing the Chicago Tribune Syndicate and the latter "covering" the party for the Spanish and Tagalog newspapers of Manila.

Mr. Reyes will leave with the Mission for Peking tomorrow morning and is to go through Korea and Japan and back to Manila with General Wood and his party. Mr. Kinsley left on the Empress yesterday for Vancouver on his way back to Chicago.

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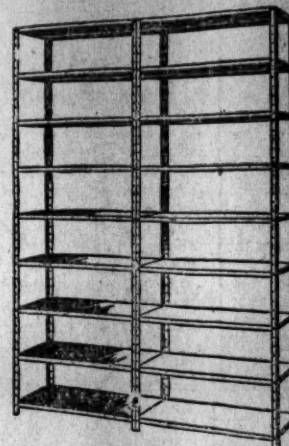
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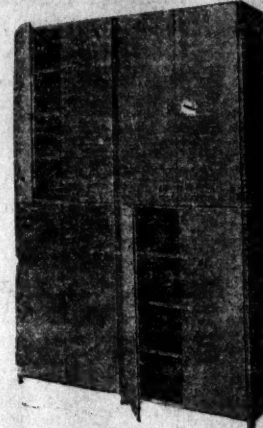
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DOUBTS SUCCESS
OF PACIFIC PARLEYDr. Matsunami In Article Also
Asks Questions Concerning
America's Object

METHODS ARE BLAMED

Business Men In Japan Too
Resourceless To Project
Another War

"As Britain and the United States, the real and formal promoters of the Disarmament Conference in Washington, will not give up their extensive plan of naval armaments, the success of the conference is dubious," says Dr. Niichiro Matsunami in his article published in the current issue of the Gaikei Jihō (Diplomatic Review). As instances of the failure of similar attempts by world Powers in the past, he cites the assemblies of peace conferences in The Hague promoted by the Russian Government and supported by Britain and Germany, all of whom did not postpone their extensive armaments in those days. As to the aim and purpose of the conference in Washington, he writes:

"It is regrettable that the United States Government should have provoked fierce contentions among world Powers as to the true scope of the proposed conference on disarmament only because the formal invitation was made under the equivalent designation of a conference on disarmament, Pacific and Far Eastern questions. I am not alone in my doubts as to the true purpose of the proposed conference, but most of the Japanese as well as the Japanese Government share the same doubt as I do. It is most advisable that the American Government confine the scope of the coming conference to disarmament or else it will only result in aggravating the pending situation on those questions and failing to arrive at any definite decision."

SEES CONFERENCE FAILURE
"Although I do not agree with the contention of the New York World that the reduction of armaments should be treated from an economic point of view, I can hardly endorse its prediction of failure should the scope of discussion go beyond the extent of disarmament. Certain Americans misunderstand the Japanese opposition to taking up questions other than the reduction of armament at the conference and say that, although conservative Japanese politicians seem not to like discussing the limitation of armament connected with Pacific issues, the latter are inseparably connected with disarmament since the naval armament of Japan, Britain and the United States in the Pacific is based on the political situation. The Japanese opposition to the discussion of other Pacific questions at the disarmament conference would result in the isolation of Japan, they say. But as for me, this is not true. What I mean is to simplify the discussion at the disarmament conference so as to secure most effectively the best results of the conference. We do not mean to neglect those issues affecting the Pacific and the Far East in discussing the limitation of armament even if the scope of conference were confined to a single topic of disarmament, or nothing

effectual would be worked but to reduce the tremendous expansion of naval armament in the Pacific. On the contrary, I am of opinion that if needs be we should even take up questions affecting the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean."

OPPOSES LEAGUE OF NATIONS
Commenting on President Harding's call for disarmament conference and the attitude of the League of Nations toward the American proposal, which may be interpreted as an insult to the international organization aiming at the cessation of wars and the maintenance of permanent peace Dr. Matsunami says:

"It is very doubtful if the United States Government would accept the decision of the conference at Washington even if some enduring decisions were reached. This is not a mere prejudice of mine, but as long as the United States, who proposed the organization of the League of Nations, remain outside the League, the mere fact itself is enough to make us anticipate a repetition of the same refusal by the Americans to comply with the decision at the coming conference. Neither can I believe that the national character of the United States has undergone a change since 1919 when they refused to observe international obligations."

In the second place, we must ask why the United States did not join the League of Nations, and through it proposed the conference on disarmament. The covenant of the League of Nations expressly provides for the reduction of armament. And it is incomprehensible why the United States took such a step in calling the disarmament conference. It is really arrogance on the part of the American Government to remain outside the League and yet invite, for the conference on disarmament, several members of the League in disregard of the existence of a world organization for disarmament. And, still more, it is pitiful to see the Powers starting activities at the unexpected call for a disarmament conference by the American Government by calling an extraordinary assembly to discuss the proposal of the United States and resolve to support the reduction of world armaments."

DENIES MILITARISTIC CHARGE
Dwelling on the practical schemes of disarmament and alluding to the probable reduction of military armament in Japan, Dr. Matsunami, citing the results of investigations made by the General Staff headquarters of Japan on actual conditions of the armies of other Powers says:

"The reduction of Japanese army, if it should be done by the Japanese Government in the future, is a matter of exclusively internal concern since it is obvious that the present Japanese army is not so formidable as to justify the alleged censure against the militaristic policy of Japan. A comparison with other Powers shows that the ratio of the total number of soldiers of Japanese army to the total population is one to 230, while that of Britain and the United States is one soldier to 200 and 430 respectively. As to the reduction of naval armament, I must recognise the statement of naval authorities that the proposed eight-eight fleet is the minimum plan of national defence. But it is a matter of course that if the enemies of Japanese should

reduce their armament, even the minimum plan should be reduced."

DISCUSSES POSSIBLE WAR
"The contentions of world politicians and strategists at present center in the question of how Japan can defend herself against the invasion of American fleets. No one at present discusses the American defence plans. Americans would say that they are not afraid of Japanese fleets, or the arrogance of Japan would only result in the international isolation of Japan. Some of them would go to the length that an American-Japanese war means the instant ruin of Japan. Whatever may be the motive of those Americans, at least it is true that most of them believe that the Japanese navy is no match for the American fleet and doubt if the Japanese navy could resist an American invasion. It is reported that the American manufacturer of motor-cars, Mr. Ford, said the other day that a certain group of world bankers are planning to provoke world wars. But his statement can not be applied to Japanese businessmen, who are all powerless and have no influential position in Japan in connection with armament. I do not know if there is any foreign manufacturer of weapons and ammunition who is instigating the Japanese Government to launch a war with the United States, but that the Japanese businessmen are too resourceless to project a world war is more than certain."

HARD WORK IS REAL RELIGION OF GERMANY
Even Military Caste Settling Down As Clerks And Shop Keepers

Berlin, July 30.—"The religion of new Germany is grim, hard work. Taking Berlin as the specimen of German city life, certain fresh characteristics strike the foreign visitor, although the outward appearance and daily life of the great capital bear much resemblance to its former state."

The principal change is naturally the absence of the smartly uniformed crowds of Prussian officers who jingled their swords and spurs in the main streets. Gone are the throngs of officers and soldiers, much diminished is the tightly buttoned host of police and officials who used to regulate the life of the citizen, and who were not above plotting the angle at which the nurserymaid would cross the street.

What has become of the so-called "military caste"? Where are they today? Deprived of their gay plumage, they are to be found earning modest salaries as bank clerks, in warehouses, and even as shop assistants. Among the barbers and commissionaires of Berlin several former officers are to be counted. Such of them as were fortunate enough to be connected with the land are doing more congenial work on the large farms of Pomerania and the Mark, for agriculture is more than ever the premier industry of Germany.

BOOM IN INDUSTRY
There is a great boom in German industry. The able manipulation of the finances of the State has achieved the impossible and has capitalised important enterprises where no capital really existed. In other words, a marvellous system of credit has been established, which is due entirely to the untiring industry of the workmen and their womenkind. The elaborate machinery of the empire survives enough to carry on the government on socialist lines and to assist in the specialising of workmen to their respective jobs, but profiteering on a great scale, which began during the war, still continues.

The so-called Schieber—literally "Thrusters"—daunt their prosperity in the expensive restaurants, hotels and theaters. They dress extravagantly, bedeck their females with jewelry, eat much and swallow liberal quantities of champagne regardless of

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'Ireland' Of Italy
Still Loyal To King

Rome July 20.—Sardinia is fond of calling herself the "Ireland" of Italy, and of threatening to separate from the mother country, whom it accuses of having always behaved to the gallant little island in a somewhat step-motherly way.

However, the recent visit of King Victor Emmanuel to his Sardinian subjects was the occasion for an outburst of loyalty which will oblige the instigators of separation to defer their hopes.



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price. Politically, their power is far stronger than ever it was under the Kaiser, for they are the only possessors of wealth, and the pure socialist regime could not carry on long without their assistance. Their existence is an anomaly, a contradiction and a challenge, but they are tolerated. After the upheavals of 1919 and 1920 Bolshevism was effectively crushed throughout Germany. In spite of smouldering discontent the grim, not to say fierce, determination to recover by sheer hard work prevails, and is focussed in the industrial population of Greater Berlin.

AN ALLIANCE!

One hears the state of Europe openly discussed, and the prevailing opinions are easy to distinguish. Germans look forward to obtaining first the economic and then the political control of the small States on their borders, particularly those that are weak, distracted and incompetently managed. Germans certainly expect to obtain a preponderant influence in Russia. They count on restoring amicable relations with America, and even hope for an alliance with Great Britain ere many years.

Against the French they entertain the deepest exasperation, nor are these sentiments concealed. Their views on the subject of what they call French Chauvin are often vehemently expressed. Their attitude to the French closely resembles a Frenchman's sentiments for the Prussians after 1870.

These are a few of the conditions of the nation today, but there is much more to be said when probing deeper into the water of conflicting elements into the hot-potch of emotions simmering under the surface. Germany, at present, lacks leadership, but she has settled down to work. So long as the population continues to work hard it cannot be permanently crippled.

Husband Broke Her
Arm In 'Love' Spat

Chicago, July 30.—In an argument over a "40-love" tennis score last year, Mrs. Henry M. Hantzman says her husband, president of the J. E. Frank Steam Boiler Company, broke her right arm with a tennis racket. She asks separate maintenance and asserts she has \$80,000.

A Life of Agony
Backache Positively Cured
After 10 Years.

Rheumatism and backache are two of the most common and troublesome complaints in this country to-day. Thousands of people find work a torture, action of any kind a weariness, and bad weather a continuous dread, because of the rheumatic pains they are subject to, or the tiring backache pains they are never wholly free from.

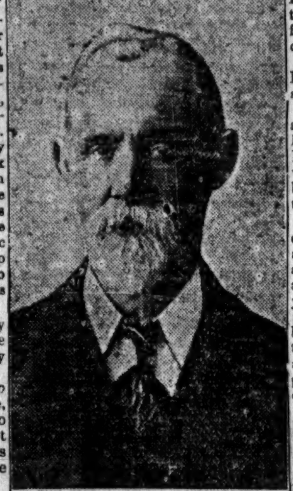
It is foolish to think that you cannot remove rheumatism from your system. It is dangerous to neglect backache pains or the other symptoms that mean disordered kidneys—headaches, nervous debility, bad breath, gouty or dropsical swellings, constipation, bladder weakness, or discomfort. If your kidneys are out of order they are not properly performing their work of keeping the blood free from poisonous uric acid, which is made every day by the waste impurities of the system. This means that the poison is retained in your blood. Uric acid takes the form of tiny sharp crystals, and it is quite easy to imagine how these cause terrible pains if allowed to accumulate.

(Of all stubborn diseases, kidney trouble in any form is one of the most difficult to overcome. In many respects it is like Consumption.)

Consumption is curable, if you can get at the germs, the cause of disease. But the germs of Consumption are so placed in the lungs as to prevent medicines touching them. That is why it is almost impossible to cure Consumption with medicines.

Kidney trouble is like Consumption—it is so difficult to the germs in the weak or diseased spot. When you take ordinary Kidney or Backache Pills or Mixtures, the drugs that they contain are very often useless for kidney trouble, because they never go near the kidneys, they simply go into the stomach, then into the bowels and away.

Now, if you purge the kidneys as you would the bowels, they will regain their healthy, active condition, and soon rid the system of uric acid. There is only one kidney remedy which does this and proves it—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.



Mr. G. T. GOODALL, (from Photo.)

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Read what others say about them. Mr. G. T. Goodall, of Hampton Lane, Herne Bay, says:—

"For over ten years I suffered continuously with kidney trouble, the pains in my back being so severe that I could only bend with great difficulty. I was hardly ever free from the wearying, dragging pain. I tried all sorts of advertised remedies, without success, until 18 months ago I was given a sample box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and was astonished at the relief they gave me. I bought some more and continued the treatment, and after a short time I found I was absolutely free of my complaint."

This statement was made in 1914. In 1919, five years later, Mr. Goodall says:—

"I am now over 60 years of age, and in very good health—thanks to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills! I always keep them in hand, and always recommend them as being the best thing I know of for kidney troubles."

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cure by going straight to the kidneys and bladder. Within 24 hours they are guaranteed to relieve the pain, and a blue tinge in the urine proves to you that the healing ingredients have passed right through the kidneys and bladder. This blue colour is their distinguishing mark. A perfectly safe and natural remedy, they never fail to give relief and hardly ever fail to cure permanently.

In a recent test, out of a hundred bad cases of kidney and bladder trouble, ninety-seven of them were positively cured by De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Of the other three, although such bad cases, two got so much benefit that they thought they were cured, but were not positive. The remaining one was a failure—the disease had gone too far.

De Witt's Kidney & Bladder Pills have cured many well-known cases. That blue-colored urine positively proves to you that every part of De Witt's Pills has gone straight to the kidneys, as no other pills do.

De Witt's Pills

KIDNEY & BLADDER

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London, W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Poochow Road, Shanghai.

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Italian Anchovies in Salt
Italian Anchovies in Oil
Italian Anchovies in Piquant Sauce
French Anchovies in Oil
French Anchovies Stuffed in Olives
Dutch Sardellen

Vladivostok Crabs
Deep Sea Lobsters
French Sprats in Oil
Tuna, in Oil and Tomato Sauce
Mackerel, Norwegian and French, in Oil, Soured, Tomato Sauce and White Wine
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Russian Salami



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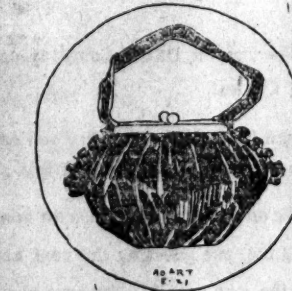
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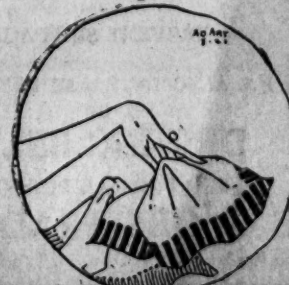
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Baltic States Are Hoping For American Recognition

Latvia, Esthonia And Lithuania Believe Harding Administration Will Abandon Wilson's Russian Policy

Riga, August 11.—The question of the possible recognition of Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania by the United States is being canvassed in diplomatic circles here, where the impression prevails that the Harding Administration may abandon the Wilsonian policy of refusing to recognize new States arising from the territory of old Russia, except Finland and Poland, in a hope of the ultimate rebirth of a Muscovite State in the former boundaries under a non-Bolshevik government. Any such recognition, it is believed here, would be subject to the condition that should the time ever come for the re-establishment of Russia, America's acceptance of the present status quo along the Baltic coast as a *de jure* basis for opening regular diplomatic relations with the new States would not bind her liberty of action to welcome a renouveau of Russia in her former extent, excepting Finland and Poland.

LET'S WANT RECOGNITION
Such recognition, with a string attached, would not, however, satisfy the aspirations of Latvia, whose Foreign Office is apparently already determined upon its course of action in this event. Your correspondent is informed authoritatively that the statement coming voluntarily from a high Foreign Office representative that the Government would refuse firmly to accept anything but full and unconditional *de jure* recognition, with all that it implies. Latvia will, if conditional recognition is attempted, simply ignore the American action and decline to receive or send diplomatic representatives. The Government is strengthened in this policy by the fact that all the European great Powers have already granted full *de jure* recognition to Latvia and replaced their commissions here with regular legations under full Ministers. The United States alone maintains a commission with no formal diplomatic status, much as it does in Germany, and Austria pending restoration of peace.

TO BAND AGAINST SOVIET
Commissioner Young and staff, although accepted informally by the Government as the American representatives, have no regular accreditation to the Lithuanian authorities. This situation and the talk of conditional recognition are a source of considerable vexation in Lithuanian circles, where it is felt that the present Russian Government has formally recognized the full independence of the new State and concluded treaties of peace there with and the rest of the world except the United States, has accepted them as regular members of the family of nations, America's isolated policy constitutes something in the nature of an affront and an impeachment of their right to existence.

TO BAND AGAINST SOVIET
Representatives of the Baltic States and Poland have just concluded a conference at Helsingfors which is generally viewed as a step in a general policy of concerting for mutually defensive measures in the case of possible attack by Soviet Russia. Reports of Bolshevik mobilization against one or another of the new States, and published dispatches that the Soviet Foreign Minister, Tchicherin had served notice that any extension of the alliance movement among the Baltic States and Poland would be regarded as a *casus belli*, have given color to this assumption. The Lithuanian and other Governments concerned, however, have insisted that the conference was not pointed against Russia or concerned with military affairs, but was devoted for the most part to the improvement of mutual relations between the Baltic States, particularly as regards the development of commerce and the removal of economic barriers between the new States.

RELIEVE RUSSIA IS STABLE
Your correspondent, however, understands that one of the main objects of the conference was to exchange information regarding conditions in Russia and any possible aggressive intentions of the Bolshevik Government against its immediate neighbors. The representatives at the conference, it is understood, were unanimously of

the opinion that the existing regime in Russia now is fairly stable and there was no immediate prospect of the fall of the Soviet Government and its replacement by other factions of either a more radical or more conservative stamp, though a steady evolution of the Soviet administration toward a more moderate policy and its abandonment of many of the extremes of communism were considered extremely probable.

There may have been some differences of opinion regarding the alleged aggressive intentions of the Soviet leaders against their neighbors, but the Lithuanian authorities and Premier Melerovich, who represented Latvia at the conference, stoutly maintained that no fear need be entertained at the present of Russia embarking on any new wars against her neighbors. There has been, it is true, a mobilization of the forces in European Russia, but this was connected with famine and not with military operations.

"BALTIQ ENTENTE"

The movement for the establishment of a Baltic league, or, as the Lithuanian representatives prefer to call it, a "Baltic Entente," made no progress at the meeting, owing chiefly to the conflict between Poland and Lithuania over Vilna. It is considered impossible to get all the five Powers together so long as this controversy is unsettled, and it has been determined, therefore, to abandon for the present the plan of regular joint conferences of the Foreign Ministers of all five States and, instead, to hold these conferences by groups, so the rivals will not be brought directly into contact. Thus Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania will be represented at one meeting; the Estonian and the Latvian ministers will confer with Finnish representatives at a subsequent meeting, and Finland in turn will draw Poland into the deliberations, so their common policies can be arranged with a full meeting of all five Powers.

Noted Welbeck Abbey To Lose Its Glory

London, Aug. 6.—Owing to heavy taxation, death duties and present burdens on land the Duke of Portland says that he probably will be forced to dispose of his famous estate, Welbeck Abbey, and find a new and smaller home. He told his tenants that the future was uncertain for landed proprietors and prophesied a wholesale closing down of large country houses. "It is no good living in a dreamland," he added.

For centuries Welbeck Abbey has been one of England's representative dual seats where kings and princes of many lands have been entertained. The Duke said that the new conditions were an outcome of the war and that the conditions which had been maintained for centuries were passing away. He said that if it was for the good of the country he certainly did not complain, but he fears that even if he is able to carry on a few years longer those coming after him will not, and he therefore thinks that there will be a general distribution of the great landed estates with the passing of the present generation.

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CHINA IS CRUX OF THE WHOLE ARMS PARLEY

Success Of Washington Conference Rests On Treatment Of Chinese

"JAPAN MUST BE MOLLIFIED"
"Nipponese Must Be Given A Chance To Save Their Face"

BY NORMAN HAPGOOD
When the international conference meets at Washington November 11, its success will depend appreciably on the treatment accorded China.

If, as General Smuts says, the problems of the future are those of the Pacific, then the smooth working of a world-policy in the Pacific must depend on the satisfaction and stability of the most important nation in Eastern Asia.

The conference began with a more limited idea. Senator Borah still believes it was a mistake for the administration to side-track his plan of a disarmament conference of the three naval powers by making it part of an ambitious plan to accomplish what Versailles failed to bring about.

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER
As this brilliant Senator put it in conversation, he cares more for what governments do than for what they say they are going to do.

He would trust more in an actual scaling down of naval programmes by the three countries concerned than in a complicated treaty.

In the same conversation, Senator Borah referred to the reports of Professor Dewey about British concessions in South China. The way's evidence is of first-class importance. He is one of the men whose presence in Washington next November is imperative, if the point of view of China is to be understood.

Unfortunately, the official mind seldom takes kindly to the enlightened liberal and independent expert student. It is almost as difficult to conceive of Messrs. Harding, Hughes and Hoover calling Professor Dewey into their inner councils as they map out in advance the American policy for Asia as it would be to imagine Lloyd George, Curzon and Churchill insisting on having Mr. Brailsford in their entourage.

HOPE IN MEIGHAN
Fortunately, one, at least, of the British officials who will be here is the Canadian Premier, Meighan, who put his foot down at the London conference and declared that if Great Britain renewed the treaty with Japan, Canada would legislate herself out of the alliance.

Another citizen of the British empire whose presence may be hoped for in November is General Smuts, and if he does come there will be another strong personality working against the rigidities of officialdom, full of imagination, sympathy and faith in what is right.

China herself will be represented,

among others, by Mr. Wellington Koo, who not only knows this country well, but who has carried off the lion's share of glory for landing China in the sacred precincts of the Supreme Council. Mr. Koo can be trusted to find his way about Pennsylvania Avenue without being lost or kidnapped.

It is easy to say that China must promise permanence. It is not so easy to say how she is to be treated, since she is so far from being herself a political unit.

SITUATION CHANGES
The political situation changes so fast that no one can say what it will be in November. A brilliant young friend of mine now in China writes me:

"The two most prominent things in China today are (1) interest in England's decision about the Japanese treaty, which is immense; and (2) the practically complete disintegration of government; some younger men accepting a temporary break up as inevitable and not wholly undesirable."

TRADE WITH CANADA GAINS

Increase Of \$31,807,349 Is Shown For The Year Ended With May

Canada's total trade with the United States for the twelve months ending with May was \$1,337,698,226, an increase of \$31,807,349 over the total trade between the two countries for the twelve months ended with May, 1929, and represents more than one-half of Canada's total trade with the world, according to figures

given out by the Dominion Government.

Canada's imports from the United States in this period were \$812,531,821, a decrease of \$21,000,000 compared with the imports for the corresponding period of the previous year. Canada bought more from the United States than from any other country in the world, and more than four times as much as from Great Britain. Canada's total imports from all countries being \$1,162,160,362.

Canada's exports to the United States were \$525,166,405, an increase of \$53,000,000. Canada sold more to the United States than to any other country in the world, her total exports to all countries being \$1,161,313,464, of which \$315,104,051 went to the United States.

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INDOOR PAINTING SAVES REPAIRS

Floors that are walked on: furniture that is constantly subjected to knocks and moving about, walls that accumulate dirt and fade—these quickly show the effects of wear and tear and must be repaired if their value and appearance are to be maintained.

But can the repair bills be reduced? Most certainly, if the interiors are painted and varnished with high class protective finishes which have been specially designed to avoid such deterioration.



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P. 136



175.00 175.00

THE FEARON, DANIEL COMPANY

PAINT GUESSING CONTEST

\$175.00 TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

If one gallon of Sun-Proof Ready Mixed Paint will cover 600 square feet, how long would it take a grasshopper to cross the Gobi Desert?

The Fearon, Daniel Company Paint Department started September 1st to re-decorate the Main Dining Room of the Astor House and they are keeping close tab on the hours, minutes and seconds for the entire amount of labor consumed. When this work is completed, the Paint Department will hand over to the Manager of the Astor House, Mr. W. S. Bardarson, the correct number of hours, minutes and seconds in a sealed envelope to be placed in his safe until opened in public on the night of September 24th at 9.30 P.M.

\$175.00 will be given away to the ones guessing the nearest number of working hours consumed by The Fearon, Daniel Company Paint Department in re-decorating the Main Dining Room.

In arriving at the number of hours consumed, we consider one man's working day equivalent to eight hours, two men one day 16 hours, etc.

If you are not present at the dinner your check will be mailed. Everyone is entitled to but one guess.

No employee of The Fearon, Daniel Company or Astor House, or their families, are eligible for this Guessing Contest.

Attached coupon can be mailed either to The Fearon, Daniel Company Paint Department, the Astor House or placed in the Contest Box at the Astor House.

FIRST PRIZE:—To the one guessing the nearest number of working hours \$100.00
SECOND PRIZE:—To the one guessing the next nearest number . . . \$ 50.00
THIRD PRIZE:—To the one guessing the next nearest number . . . \$ 25.00

More Guessing Coupons can be obtained from The Fearon, Daniel Company Paint Department by communicating with them, 18-B Kiangse Road.

THE FEARON, DANIEL COMPANY,

Paint Contracting Department

175.00 175.00

Phone C-1953.

The Fearon, Daniel Company Paint Guessing Contest

FIRST PRIZE . . . \$100.00
SECOND PRIZE . . . \$ 50.00
THIRD PRIZE . . . \$ 25.00

My guess for the nearest number of hours, minutes and seconds consumed by The Fearon, Daniel Company Paint Department in re-decorating the Astor House Dining Room:—

hours . . . minutes . . . seconds.

Name . . . Address . . .
(Write plainly)

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It offers assistance and advice to its patrons and is ready at all times to procure credit and commercial information according to their needs.

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What Teeth Can Do

(A Review by Van Buren Thorne, M. D.)

Teeth And Health: How to Lengthen Life and Increase Happiness by Proper Care. By Thomas J. Ryan, D. D. S., and Edwin F. Bowers, M. D. New York and London: The Knickerbocker Press. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The most striking feature of non-technical health books, written for the purpose of educating the public in the care and conservation of the organic and functional activities with which nature has so lavishly endowed us, is the ease with which the writers convince their readers that the subject in hand is the most important under the sun. This shows two things: First, that the author has thoroughly mastered his subject and has brought to his practical application an enthusiasm that is not only admirable but which speaks for him confidence in what he says, and second, the wonderful influence of suggestion where our life is—be they physical or mental—are concerned.

We are prone to think that the use of psychology in medicine is something of very recent origin, a matter of ten years or so; but this is an error. Although the mere words—"psychology" and "suggestion"—have been employed glibly by a loose-lipped lout in discussing health for only a short time, the principle involved is an old one.

What middle-aged or elderly man does not remember the terrifying patent medicine advertisements contained in almanacs thirty or forty years ago? An impressionable individual in perfect health would read one of those ingeniously worded "appeals to reason" and relinquish it with trembling hands, firmly convinced that his life was menaced by some deadly blight and that Job's lot was one of ineffable ease compared with his own prospective future. These patent medicine enlogies were perhaps the most glaring and at the same time the most subtle examples of the practical power of suggestion employed a generation ago.

The foregoing remarks are in no wise intended to detract from the excellence of the current crop of health books, nor to reflect on the sincerity and singleness of purpose of their authors; nor is this reference to patent medicine advertisements intended as an intimation that the "boosters" of these unscientific nostrums are in any manner to be compared with the well-known writers of these books.

The idea meant to be conveyed is that the authors' enthusiastic eloquence is so convincing that the reader quite naturally believes that what he is reading about is of necessity the paramount issue in a distracted world. Thus we have learned that we cannot live without vitamins and cannot survive more than ten days without sleep.

But along come Dr. Ryan, a well-known practical dentist, and Dr. Bowers, the same physician who assures us that the loss of sleep is fatal, with the news that there is something a good deal worse than absence of vitamins or sleeplessness, and that something is to have bad teeth. Lack of vitamins and sleep can merely kill one; bad teeth can kill one also, but if they do not, one may live in such a state of discouraged suffering that all one's life "is holed in shallows and in miseries"—which is infinitely

worse than death, in the opinion of many.

These authors have written a very instructive and valuable book on how to lengthen life and increase happiness by the proper care of the teeth. It is, however, the first book on the subject written in a popular vein, and affords, in itself, a liberal education in the matter of oral prophylaxis and repair.

The number of people who are suffering, either physically or mentally, as the result of defective teeth is enormous—it runs into the millions. I do not refer specifically to persons who are merely suffering the temporary pain and inconvenience of a toothache; I mean the host of "chronics" who go from one physician to another—and generally to high-priced specialists at that—complaining of obscure symptoms (and often of those which are patent enough), the origin of which baffles diagnosis. Occasionally they find a physician who is sufficiently discerning to send them to an up-to-date dentist, and then, in the majority of cases, their troubles are over.

It is my firm belief that any physician who reads this book will not waste much time in hunting for the origin of any one of a score or more of ailments without recommending that the patient have his teeth X-rayed as a preliminary aid to diagnosis. In the light of the dental knowledge which has been developed in the last ten years, he may safely do his without running the risk of being considered a fadist.

While space will not permit an attempt to analyze all of the ailments which can arise from foci of infection in the canals of around the roots of teeth, which the X-ray alone can reveal, some of them may be mentioned. They include such a wide range of ailments as tuberculosis, diseases of the kidneys, rheumatism, partial blindness, partial deafness, neuritis, epilepsy, sciatica, persistent headache, general lassitude, insanity, some forms of heart disease, such as endocarditis, which is inflammation of the membrane lining the heart, and blood clots, which may plug the interior of blood vessels, causing paralysis and death.

If the reader is incredulous, he has only to remember that the hollow in a tooth can easily harbor two billion (2,000,000,000)—the figures are more impressive) germs and that there may be sixty varieties of these in a single decayed spot. All of them are awaiting a favorable opportunity to get into the blood circulation, by means of which the particular kind of infection which they represent is carried to the tissues most suitable for the propagation of the germ and the exploitation of the malady.

The most impressive instance history efforts of a fatality due to focal infection in a tooth—it should, at least arrest the attention of all Americans—is the case of Theodore Roosevelt. At the time of his death this bulletin, signed by Dr. George W. Faller, Dr. John H. Richards and Dr. John A. Hartwell, was given to the newspapers:

"Colonel Roosevelt had been suffering from an attack of rheumatism about two months.

His progress had been entirely satisfactory and his condition had not given cause for special concern. . . . The cause of death was an embolus."

An embolus is a clot of blood which gets into the circulation and is stopped in a blood vessel the calibre of which proves to be too small for its passage. Dr. Faller said that in Colonel Roosevelt's case the clot was probably arrested in the lungs, but that it might have stopped in the brain.

The significant point about the ex-President's rheumatism and the resulting blood clot is that the physicians traced the trouble to an infected tooth twenty years earlier.

The reader may logically inquire: How do the authors know that the diseases enumerated can arise from bad teeth? The explanation is a very simple one: Not once, but many times, have these maladies disappeared from good immediately following the extraction of offending teeth.

Victims of insanity in considerable numbers have been cured by proper attention to decayed or the removal of misplaced teeth.

The following example is even more striking: A woman was being treated by a physician for what he supposed was a cancer at the lower margin of the breast. It was a suppurating sore and required constant attention. One day when the physician started to dress it he exclaimed sharply:

"You have been going to some other doctor for treatment."

The patient denied it, but the doctor declared that he could smell creosote coming out of the supposed cancer.

"I went to my dentist yesterday," said the patient, "and he put some creosote in a tooth."

"Go back to him at once and tell him to pull that tooth," said the physician.

As soon as the tooth was out, the "cancer" healed. This is the astonishing explanation: The pus from an ulcerated tooth in the patient's lower jaw had followed the line of least resistance and had burrowed a channel among the muscles of the neck and chest, finally emerging at the lower border of the breast.

The authors cite scores of specific instances of obscure, distressing and dangerous maladies arising from neglected teeth. But there are other absorbing facts concerning teeth in this book of 284 pages.

The authors, however, do not

advocate the ruthless extraction of teeth. They advise that all teeth be saved that can be saved, always provided that their retention does not interfere with the normal processes of health.

They quote that widely known physician, the late Sir William Osler, as saying that more diseases are brought about by neglected and decayed teeth than by excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquors, and that there is not one single thing more important to the public in the whole range of hygiene than the hygiene of the mouth.

Children's teeth should be the subject of careful and constant attention as soon as they have any. In New York City 67,000 school children fail of promotion every year because of compulsory absence, and 40 percent of these absences are due to toothache or tooth ulceration. It costs the city \$36 a year to educate a child, and in terms of money the annual loss through these school toothaches and ulcerations is about \$1,000,000.

In an examination of 10,500 school children, the British Dental Association found 86 percent suffering from more or less pronounced defects of teeth—the result of a diet lacking in the essential mineral elements upon which the bones and the teeth depend for their development; and of the early loss of teeth that should, if they had proper care, have been retained until they could be replaced by the eruption of the permanent teeth.

The authors warn parents to be particularly on guard against neglect of the sixth-year molars of their children. The sixth-year molar is probably the most important of all teeth, because it forms the "pillar of the dental arch," and is therefore an important factor in forming the contour of the face. It is the first molar or "double tooth" to appear, and, contrary to the general belief, is a permanent tooth. Every effort should be made to conserve it. Dr. Ryan says he has yet to see a perfect set of sixth-year molars.

It may be taken as certain that there is something of practical importance in conserving the dental health when the large insurance companies take the matter up, as many of them are doing.

The authors urge the importance of a properly selected diet in order to conserve the teeth. Mothers are urged to withhold refined sugar and candies made of refined sugar from their children. The reason is not because refined sugar actually harms the teeth by direct contact, as is popularly believed, but because these sugars lack lime and iron

and other mineral salts, and "by their capacity for selective affinity abstract these salts from the bones and teeth and tissues, thereby weakening the child's vitality and producing marked deterioration in all the structures of which they are essential constituents."

If the child craves for more sugar than that which is supplied by the starch (which must be converted into sugar in the body's chemical laboratory before assimilation) in its food, the recommendation is made that it be supplied with brown sugar, "natural" molasses, maple sugar, honey, or any kind of sweet fruit.

For the same reason the authors condemn for children "pearled" barley, polished rice, white crackers and biscuits of every variety, oatmeal, and "other foodless foods which have been robbed of most of their life-giving elements in the endeavor to make these substances look pretty and to cater to a vitiated appetite, created by usage and custom, for these degenerated and demineralized food products." Distilled water is also declared to be of no use as a food. Why is said to be an excellent food for the teeth, because it is rich in lime and other mineral salts.

A piece of ice is asserted to be excellent for the baby to bite on during the period when he is cutting his teeth. This is the reason: It mechanically diminishes the blood supply, lessens congestion and causes constriction of the dilated blood vessels.

Pyorrhea is an inflammation of the dental periosteum, and the structures in which the tooth is imbedded, developing pus, and progressing to the decay of the tooth processes, and final loosening and loss of the teeth. The foregoing definition is given by the authors, who assert that "it is calculated that ninety out of every hundred people in the world have pyorrhea—or conditions which, if 'untreated,' might lead to pyorrhea—which makes this disease one of the most insidious of all human ailments. It is found even among savages, not-withstanding the generally held opinion to the contrary.

Pyorrhea can be prevented. It can be cured, the authors say, by treatment which they describe. A chapter is devoted to zone therapy. This tells how to relieve toothache by means of pressure around the joints of the fingers corresponding to the aching teeth. There are chapters on mouth washes and toothbrushes, while one recommends chewing gum as a beneficial habit. How the dental dispensary has

benefited industry is also described, while free dental clinics are urged as the country's greatest need.

We are told that 30,000,000 artificial teeth are made in this country every year.

An article by a dental patient, who tells "how I found health in a dentist's chair," concludes the book.

Clemenceau At Vichy Proves Drawing Card

Paris, Aug. 6.—Former Premier Georges Clemenceau is perhaps unknowingly advertising one of the biggest hotels in Vichy.

The "Tiger" is the biggest success that resort has yet obtained, and when the grizzled old Premier wanders about on the golf links or takes afternoon tea in the hotel parlors he is certain to be the center of attraction for a host of hero worshippers. Only infrequently does he condescend to converse, but never about the peace treaty or those who constructed it with him.

This week, while watching a tennis match, he accidentally dropped a remark to the effect that "Premier Lloyd George is about to join the ranks of those now neglected by their nations," but when eager reporters sought to have him confirm the statement the "Tiger" merely growled a denial.

Postcards are sold at a franc each showing the "Tiger" taking his morning glass of water or swinging his cane on the hotel porch, and it is even reported that an opposition hotel has offered him the use of the hotel apartment free if he will transfer his trunk before the August society crowd arrives. At any rate M. Clemenceau is not making the mistake of writing volumes trying to justify his course at the Peace Conference.

Fine Quality Diamonds to cost you about the same per day as your newspaper

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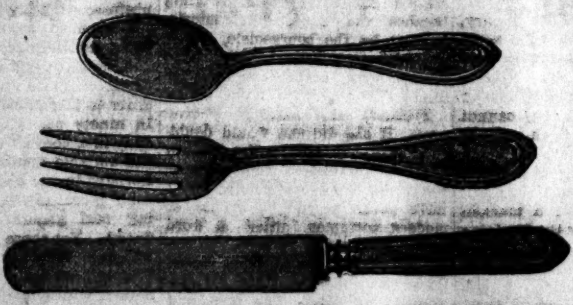
How to find your Ring Size. Cut a narrow strip of paper and wrap it around your finger at the middle joint. Then cut the strip of paper neatly with scissors so that the two ends meet exactly. Pin the slip of paper to the Order Form.

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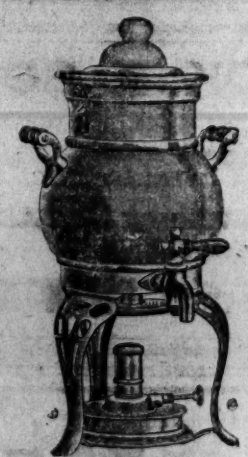


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WEATHER

Weather, hot and damp probably fine. The depression of the Pacific will advance towards the Loochoos. Southeasterly winds to the North of the Eastern Sea. Light breezes and local calms in the South.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Matins (said); Psalm: 92; Lessons: Jeremiah xvii, 5-14; S. Luke xi, 29-end; 10:30 a.m., Choral Eucharist; Introit: "Of the Glorious Body." Da Vittoria. Hymns: 287, 322, 298. Preacher: The Sub-Dean. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Psalm: 100, 101. Lessons: Jeremiah xvii, 1-17; S. John viii, 31-end. Hymns: 298, 269, 285, 18. Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

St. Andrew's, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Matins and Sermon. Psalm: 92; Lessons: Jeremiah xvii, 5-14; S. Luke xi, 29-end; Hymns: 299, 540, 217, 166; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher: Rev. John Darroch, D. Litt. Psalm 25; Hymns 514, 167, 301, 552. 6 p.m., Preacher:

Rev. Frank Rawlinson D.D., Magnificat; Psalm 19 (metrical) Hymns 259, 274, 282.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8:15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, sermon in French. At 4 p.m., Benediction. On weekdays, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. James D. Cunningham. Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. James D. Cunningham.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Matter" Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nankin Road, Room 71.

The Great Adventure

By Sir Philip Gibbs

THE center of the world's stage will be Washington when President Harding receives the delegates of the allied Powers for a conference on the possibilities of arranging something like universal peace at least for a generation or so. That is going to be a great adventure. Upon its success or failure will hang the hopes of millions of nobodies who will have no voice in its deliberations and who will be represented by men of whose wisdom they are not certain. That is inevitable, for no system has yet been devised by humanity to insure that its highest aspirations shall be interpreted by diplomats.

These millions of nobodies, however, won't be altogether without influence, for Washington will be like a wireless station vibrating with spiritual messages from all parts of the world, with queer little prayers from unknown women and children, with agonised entreaties from many stricken souls. If the statesmen in conference will listen to something beyond the sound of their own voices they will hear the murmur of spiritual waves beating upon their council chamber and coming from the hearts of humanity. For all history in its struggle forward through wars and racial rivalries leads up to that conference, and the future human family will be shaped for good or for ill by its decision of wisdom or folly.

Now, what are its chances of real achievement? That will depend on a good deal of what is done during the next few months to clear up outstanding troubles. It is for that reason, as others have pointed out, that peace in Ireland will in all likelihood be made if it is ever possible. British statesmen cannot go to Washington with any confidence to discuss world peace if they have failed to stop a civil war among their own peoples. That confession of failure would be intolerable and would make them laughing stocks before the whole world.

Despite the enormous difficulties in principle and detail due to Ulster traditions and stubborn egotism, as well as Sinn Fein fanaticism on points of pride, it is almost certain now that peace will prevail in Ireland by the surrender of extremists on all sides to a reasonable compromise. Eamon de Valera and Premier Lloyd George are not divided now by more than minor differences, and it is up to the Irish people themselves, north and south, to build the bridge. If they have any sanity or patriotism they will do so without surrender of liberty or honor. With that old wound healed, at last Great Britain may send her men to Washington with a clean bill of health ready to support all proposals for gradual disarmament without reservations, because our actual interests as well as our national ideals are absolutely bound up with the need of peace.

CANNOT AFFORD MORE WAR

Our future depends upon European peace, for it is a plain, brutal fact that we cannot afford more war and our people won't have more war. From our side President Harding will find no trouble. France is the one nation in Europe which will go

to that conference with clear cut reservations on military policy. She has no intention whatever of reducing the strength of her standing army until she feels safe against future aggression, and in the present condition of Europe that safety is not assured. It won't be assured, in the opinion of the majority of the French people, until Poland is strong and prosperous, until Germany is permanently disarmed by the loss of her potential arsenals in Upper Silesia and Westphalia, and until the menace of a military combination between Russia and Germany is ruled out by some miracle not yet foreseen.

It must be acknowledged, therefore, that France will not go into any conference for peace discussions which are likely to weaken her means of self defense. In a recent article I have elaborated on the French point of view and I need not deal with that again except to quote a sentence in a letter from a distinguished French publicist which I have just received summing up the general conviction of his people:

"We would rather not be paid by Germany," he writes, "than run the risk of a new war. Therefore we insist that Poland, our ally, shall be satisfied in Upper Silesia according to the peace treaty, and so take from Germany her chief source of manufacture of armaments with which they could avenge themselves on us. That is our unalterable determination."

In my judgment it is certain that France won't budge from that policy with or without the agreement of Great Britain, while Germany, to make up for the loss of her richest source of raw materials, will be forced into an alliance with Russia. It is inevitable, indeed, that Russia and Germany will coalesce, for only by German industry can Russia be reconstructed. The key to the world's situation is therefore to be found at the gates of Russia, and there can be no security and peace in Europe as long as Bolshevik armies are ready to attack Poland or to arouse the Mohammedan world.

RUSSIA HANDICAP TO PEACE

President Harding's conference will be strictly limited in influence to naval affairs and will be handicapped with all reference to a European settlement so long as Russia remains outside of discussion and action. It is a fact of secret history that if Russia had reached Warsaw in her last offensive Germany would have joined her instantly in crushing Poland. Other States would have allied themselves with that combination, and though that peril has passed it may happen again.

Russia now is in a more desperate state than ever before and may consider a new offensive by the Red armies as her only means of forcing Europe to make peace with her. A mere mad dog policy may take possession of her, for it seems clear from all reports that owing to a two years' drought and the failure of her harvests some 30,000,000 of her people are famine stricken. Plagues, locusts, sweeping epidemics of cholera and typhus

Knee Skirt Is Modest, Says Arnold Bennett

"Women Not So Becomingly Dressed For Ages"—"Low Waist Graceful"—"Men, Slaves Of Fashion, More Foolish About Our Clothes Than Women"—"Short Skirts Reduce Number Of Peekers"

BY ARNOLD BENNETT

When people say "the shops," they don't mean butcher's shops or bread shops. They mean the shops in which women's attire is the sole or the leading merchandise. And when they say "the sales," they mean chiefly bargains in women's attire.

The shops about among the greatest attractions of London and the provincial cities. They draw to their windows enormously larger crowds than Westminster Abbey or the National Gallery. There are half a dozen spots in the West End where the spectacle of shop windows full of frocks, hats and lingerie results in blocked pavements for several hours every day.

LIGHTED SHOPS AT TWILIGHT

No other kind of wares will regularly block pavements. And let it be admitted that no other kind of wares are so pretty and so agreeable to look at, and therefore so worthy to block pavements.

The richly variegated windows of a big shop, just illuminated at twilight, with the dark upper stories setting off their brightness, and the hypnotised crowds passing slowly in front of them, make a show that for truly romantic beauty cannot be beaten in London; and I'll back it against any sunset seen from Westminster Bridge. Further, sunsets are not improving in elegance and shop fronts are

WOMEN'S ATTIRE

And not in the main thoroughfares alone is women's attire the paramount display and lure. A similar phenomenon is to be observed in the newspapers.

You might turn over the pages of a daily and miss the political reports—you could not possibly miss the women's attire. For quite apart from the immense and comprehensive illustrated advertisements of it, now infinitely more imposing and delightful than in the past, women's attire is treated every day in most papers as a special item of the day's news, with the aid of original designs and photographs. Often it is the only illustrated news in the paper.

The journalistic importance of women's attire never abates. Newspapers have realised what women's attire has come to mean to the community; but I doubt whether the community itself has yet consciously realised to what a tremendous extent this dazzling subject has captured the general imagination.

CALL WOMEN FOOLISH

Any sensational preacher who lacks a topic for his fulminations can find it, and often does find it, in women's "frenzy." Any laymen who happens for private reasons to be out of love with the sex will try to revenge himself by scolding woman's peculiar folly as demonstrated by the pursuits of fashions; and not for generations have women been more fiercely attacked on account of their clothes than during the last three years.

According to the attackers, social and religious, the matter is perfectly simple: Women as a sex are foolish about their clothes, and that is the beginning and the end of it. But I doubt if the matter is so simple.

MEN ARE SLAVES TO FASHION

For example, no man has yet shown that women are more foolish than men in the affair of clothes. Men are slaves to fashion; they allow themselves no latitude. And when they do escape from some annually fatuous convention they do what they can to get back to prison; as witness the present grand masculine effort to restore the top-hat to its ancient tyranny.

Nor are men any more practical than women in their clothes. A human being who will wear black or dark clothes in hot weather would commit any folly.

Consider the male waistcoat, which is thinnest in exactly the region where it covers the most sensitive part of the body—the spine! Consider the starched shirt. No, better not consider it! There are objects too shocking, too barbarous, for the consideration of nice-minded persons.

As for the relative extravagance of the two sexes in clothes, I am not convinced that the wife's cost on the average more than the husband's. The husband knows as a rule what the wife spends, but unless he is a lunatic he does not disclose to her what he spends. A clever woman would conjure half a dozen evening frocks out of the price of her husband's dress suit.

One of my friends, a misguided statistician, proved to me the other day that every time I don evening dress, I dissipate £250. And anyway women array themselves to please men and because men positively want them to be

arrayed and would be vexed if they were not arrayed.

The attitude of men towards women's clothes is perhaps the grossest possible example of hypocrisy, confused thinking, cheap sneering, and downright meanness that the history of the human race can show.

To understand clothes it is necessary to grasp two fundamental truths. The first is that fashion is not an evil, but a good. Fashion is an expression of convention, and conventions are the cement of society, or, to express it otherwise, the essential antidote of anarchy and the main support of order. Fashions exist everywhere in everything. There are fashions in religious belief, in doctors' prescriptions, in charities; and if there were no fashions in costume the resulting mess would be considerable.

Fashions are not confined to highly civilised communities. They are strongest in primitive communities. Take a small island in the Solomon group. It is about a mile across. A line divides it into two parts and into two fashions of attire. On one side of the line the women dress unpractically but decently. On the other they dress practically (with pockets) but indecently.

SERVE VARIOUS PURPOSES

The second truth to be grasped is that dress is not wholly or chiefly a matter of protection and of decency. The purposes of costume are and always have been, various. Among them are the desire to attract the opposite sex, to hide blemishes, to disclose or heighten beauties.

All such purposes are surely legitimate. And as for ornament, the origin of much personal ornament is magical, religious or medicinal—and some personal ornament still is magical in its intention, seeing that both men and women still wear things "for luck."

Of course it cannot be denied that some women dress principally for display, in order to prove how rich they are or how rich their husbands are.

This may be vulgar, but it is not vicious, and if such women dress artistically, as now and then they do, they go far to justify themselves; for if luxury contrives to be artistic it fulfils a proper and important function in the commonwealth.

LUXURY MEETS DESIRE

How important the function is you may realise by conceiving the commonwealth without any luxury at all! Luxury meets a universal desire; but it is relative.

Everybody wants some luxury, and nearly everybody gets some luxury. The only luxuries that people covet are the luxuries which do not happen to appeal to their tastes or which they cannot personally afford. Each of us looks at the existence of such luxuries as a sign of decadence. Humanity is very funny.

It is notorious that a marked change has come over the feminine costumes.

Modern frocks have been attacked as vulgar, insufficient, shameful; and they are supposed to be an illustration of that "loosening of the bond" which accompanies a great war.

RULES OF CONDUCT SMASHED

The favorite theory is that in the war women grew hysterical. Tens of thousands of them left their homes for a new freedom, and incidentally enjoyed the disposal of far more money than ever they had before.

The feeling of independence, coupled with the sense of the possibility of the break-up of civilisation, was too much for them. Rules of conduct went to smash. Morals were forgotten. Desire ran riot. Modesty expired. Nothing mattered. And the expression of the feminine state of mind was seen in the fashions!

An interesting, even an exciting, theory, delightfully simple; but it should be received with caution! In the first place, the new fashions were beginning before the war; they had certainly begun before women had stepped into the new freedom, and before the war of universal disaster had developed.

And in the second place, the new fashions came from France, where women, before British women, had suffered bereavement on a great scale, and there were no new freedom or independence to make them hysterical or vicious or careless.

In fact the common theory, if it explains the new fashions at all, does so only in an extremely slight degree, and the true explanation when it is worked out probably will be very much more complicated and very much less theatrical.

We are not likely to find the true, full explanation in our time. Meanwhile let us—especially those of us who are men or old women—be chary in our accusing.

When you have settled in your own mind upon a theory which accounts for the alleged immodesty, indecency, suggestive-

ness or whatever you like to call the quality of the modern frock, the question remains:

"Is the modern frock immodest?"

Some women would manage to be immodest or suggestive no matter what the fashions might be. But such women in all ages are exceptional, and must be omitted from a general estimate of the situation. These exceptions apart, I do not think that a charge against the morality of the modern frock can be sustained.

Assuredly skirts are short, but they have not yet risen to the knees; and after all what is reprehensible in the short skirt? It is more hygienic; it is more comfortable; it gives greater freedom to those contrivances upon which women walk; it enables women even to run with the said contrivances. And undoubtedly women revel in the new physical freedom.

LONG SKIRT SHOCKS HIM

I have an idea that the mental ally which regains the passing of the long skirt is the same mentality which in China insisted on rendering women's feet quite useless for ambulatory purposes. Are short skirts suggestive? I should say that they are the very opposite to suggestive.

The other day in a West End street I saw a young woman in an uncompromisingly long skirt. Well, it shocked me. I thought: "This young woman must be peculiar and perverse. I wonder what is the matter with her?"

There came into my mind the celebrated lines of Sir John Suckling:

Her feet beneath her petticoat
Like little mice stole in and out
As if they feared the light.

And the lines positively struck me as perverse and suggestive. Why should little feet have to peep in and out, and why should they behave themselves as if they feared the light?

I consider that the new fashions have done well to take us beyond the peeping stage and the coy stage and the falsely prim stage. And I should like to have been able to say to the young woman:

"Please go home at once and dress yourself decently."

As regards the upper portions of the modern frock, it may for a period have descended too far, but in essentials it never, at its most audacious stage, went beyond the point demanded by Queen Victoria at her dinner parties.

It is on record that young women guests sometimes had to have their evening dress hastily altered within the royal dwelling because the admirable Victoria, beloved by the bourgeoisie, would not tolerate under exposure of the female body at dinner or after dinner.

Probably she hated suggestiveness. If she did she would doubtless have objected to the modern knitted, high-necked tight jumper worn without a corset; and yet I have never heard the critics of modern costumes utter a word against the tight jumper.

Nor have I heard them assert that the modern costume is ungraceful or ugly. The fact—and the most important fact of all—is that women have not been so "becomingly dressed for ages" as they are today.

Naturally all the professional Jeremiah and Habbakuks, if silenced on their accusation of immodesty or insufficiency in the modern frock, will fasten on to "the exaggerated interest" which women, and especially girls, now show in dress, and will charge the sex not only with monetary extravagance in clothes, but also with devoting a great deal too much time to clothes. I have already referred to the question of exercise.

Of one thing I am certain, namely, that if the average modern girl

spends too much on her frocks, her predecessor of the last generation did not spend enough—was not, indeed, allowed to spend enough.

Even today I am inclined to think the average married woman is somewhat pinched in her dress allowance, so that her career as a wearer of nice frocks is simply one long series of tricks, devices, juelings, modifications and bargain hunting.

In any case, I have not the slightest fear of the modern woman ruining herself or her family by dressing herself too well.

That profound spirit of moderation which characterises the Anglo-Saxon race and which again brings the country safely through enormous crises that in other countries would result in revolution—that same spirit is always at work in the modern woman, even when she finds herself among a surging crowd of hypnotised and feverish companions in one of those magical palaces which we call shops.

DRESSING WELL DIFFICULT

Again, as regards the amount of attention and time bestowed on clothes, I am quite certain that if the modern girl bestows too much of these precious commodities on adornment, her predecessor did not spend enough.

A girl can make herself decent and keep herself warm by a quarter of an hour's attention per day to the task. But to dress well is an art, and an extremely complicated and difficult art, and the less money you have available for the purpose the more complicated and difficult it becomes.

It comprises all manner of problems connected with hair, the complexion, the hands, the feet, the jewelry, and, heaven knows what else. And above everything, it comprises the expression of the individuality. If a woman's attire does not express and enhance her individuality, then it is a failure.

And to express one's individuality by means of textiles, at the same time keeping within the fashions, is an affair whose delicacy can be guessed at by any man who has ever chosen a necktie "to suit him." I wish that women could see a man hesitating among forty neckties in a shop. The sign would furnish her with effective retorts when she was next attacked about her gowaws.

I have called woman's dressing an art. To my mind it is the most influential of all the arts, and is capable of giving more pleasure to the community at large than all the other arts combined. It has professors worthy to rank with the foremost painters, musicians, poets and architects.

Tens of thousands of girls herd themselves into vast institutions in order to learn how to sing or play. In ninety percent of the cases it ends in a concert or a picture and the amiable applause of friends. Perhaps in one case out of a thousand is real talent, capable of giving real general pleasure, produced. Yet these same exponents will call themselves serious persons and despise a girl who devotes herself with similar passion to her appearance. But a well-dressed woman is giving pleasure all the time, she is exercising a civilising and a human influence all the time.

Her influence doesn't begin at 8:15 and last for an hour and a half on stage. Nor is it necessary to go to the Royal Academy to see what she has accomplished. Her show is a continuous performance. It is private and it is also public. Everybody who witnesses it is, consciously or unconsciously, uplifted by it.

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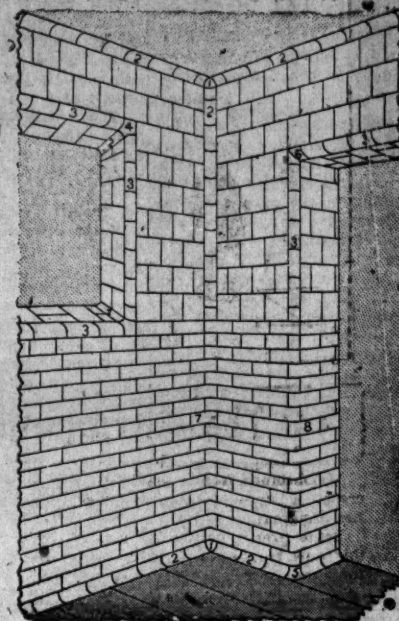
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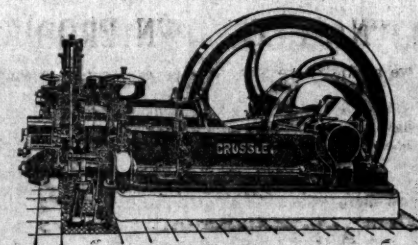
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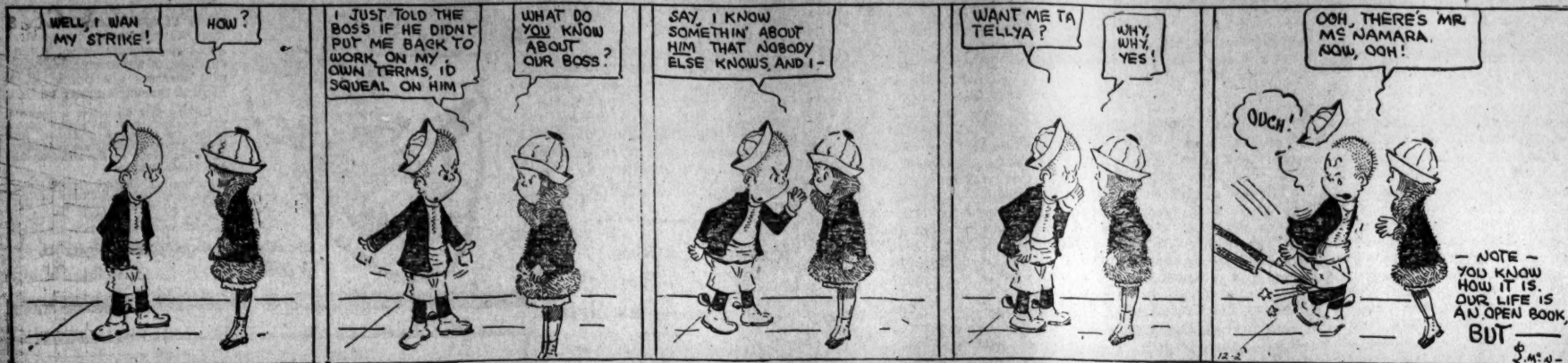
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Shrimp Almost Talks Too Much

By McNamara



The Great Adventure

(Continued from Page 12) tions of White armies to crush the Bolshevik Government. That would be piling horror upon horror and would only lead to a widening of the area of pestilence. In my humble opinion it

provides the world with an opportunity to bring the Russian people back to civilised relations with the rest of the world by a combined act of charity.

Instead of spending millions in money as we have done to provide arms and equipment for White armies led by corrupt reactionaries whose cruelties have been as bad as those of the Bolsheviks themselves, we should now spend millions in saving a great race of simple folk who have been the victims of great crimes and by gaining their gratitude help them overthrow their evil leaders and get back to liberty.

RUSSIA'S TRAGEDY COLOSSAL
The tragedy of Russia is so colossal that all other nations must co-operate if those 30,000,000 famished folk are to be saved from rapid death, and it will be a supreme test of the world's charity. In England powerful committees are already at work endeavoring to arouse churches, all philanthropic societies, all Red Cross organisations and the Society of Nations to make this great act of rescue. It will be necessary to acknowledge the present Government of Russia, which is the only organising power in existence in that country, but such a recognition would be the noblest antidote to the philosophy of Bolshevism, which would surely be overwhelmed by charity and Christian faith.

Be that as it may, the whole

problem of European peace must be approached by way of Russia, for as long as her menace and her mystery are bogies in the imagination of other peoples Poland will stand to arms, Germany will be feared by France and France will maintain her armies and her policy.

Japan also looks to Russia as a possible ally in case of need, and even as far as Afghanistan and the gates of India the spirit of anarchy in Russia is a cause for world unrest. It should surely be the object of any conference on the possibility of peace to get down into those causes and destroy the poison of them. Otherwise it will merely be playing with superficial remedies. Russia therefore must be dealt with and not merely disregarded as an outside subject for discussion, for as sure as Fate the great Slav race will either create spreading anarchies and new wars and widened areas of pestilence or it will combine with the other Powers to reconstruct European life, of which they form so large a part. There is no compromise between those alternatives.

There seems only one way of healing, and that way is working now in Ireland and in the spirit of all men of good will everywhere. It is by terms of truce, by that message of forget and forgive which the King gave to the Irish people and by the spirit of Christianity in international policy. That sounds weak and sentimental, yet history itself, and very recent history, shows that only strong men can rise to such ideals, and that in itself it has an overwhelming strength which disarms evil powers strongly entrenched.

Perhaps the most embarrassing of immediate troubles is the success of the Greek armies in Asia Minor. It would be comedy if it were not spattered with blood and blackened by massacre. France and Italy and all British traders are pro-Turk to a man despite the Turkish alliance with Germany during the war. When I was out in Turkey and Asia Minor last year this was clearly revealed to me, and even in Constantinople I found extraordinary sympathy with the Turkish Nationalists, although they were conspiring against our will and vowed to break the terms of the treaty which we had imposed on them. This is largely due to the character of the Turk, who is an honest fellow when he is not engaged in

massacre, and he has undoubtedly right to rule in Asia Minor in spite of minorities of Greeks and Armenians.

From the British point of view also it is highly important to deal generously with the Turks owing to their importance in the Mohammedan world subject to our imperial rule. What Greece gained by the treaty was largely due to

the personal influence of Venizelos, and no longer stands in public sentiment now that Constantine, who betrayed us, is back on his throne again.

I was laughed at when after visiting Athens and Smyrna, I reported favorably on the Greek army and prophesied that it would break the resistance of the Turkish insurgents. France and Italy despise the Greeks and

did not believe in them as fighting men. They are also jealous of Greek influence in the Mediterranean. Now the successful Greek advance has confounded all criticism and has made it more difficult to settle Turkish claims. France and Italy still insist that Greece should relinquish much of her newly acquired territory, but after fresh victories, stained by occasional massacres of Turks, according to trustworthy evidence, Constantine is not at all prepared to surrender either Smyrna or Thrace.

This war has for some time been averted by the danger of the situation in the neighborhood of Constantinople, where the Turkish insurgents were becoming aggressive and actually are threatening the allied command of the Dardanelles, but is now stirring up a host of new troubles in the horns nest of the Balkans and is irritating Mohammedan sentiment throughout the East.

These are all difficulties which stand in the way of any program of world peace, and they will not be settled by any conference in Washington which leaves out of account and out of consultation such Powers as Russia, Germany and Turkey. Nor will Europe or any other part of the world recover economic health

so long as those great countries remain outside of some general scheme of trade and industry with free interplay of raw materials and manufactured products.

One must face those undeniable facts, though they do not prevent some steps of progress being made within the limitations proposed at Washington. Enormous patience, stretching far beyond the lifetime of this generation, will be needed before the ideals of world peace will be utterly fulfilled, but the zone of peace may be widened and made secure if the peacemakers have behind them the spiritual enthusiasm of the silent masses in all those countries to which President Harding's ideal has reached out.



THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1921

Date and Destination	Per	Ch.	Br.	USA	Fr.	Jap	Res
TODAY.							
Amoy, H'kong & C'lon	Paling Maru	8.30					8.00
Amoy & Hongkong	Train & Str.	21.00	9.30				21.00
River Ports	Yehang	10.30					
Newchwang	Chenau	10.30					10.00
Stow, H'kong & C'lon	Chenau	10.30					
Swatow and Hongkong	Chenau	10.30					
Poochow	Hsinchi	8.30					8.00
TOMORROW.							
Vladivostok and Siberia	via P. & H.	17.00					17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Newchwang	Irene	21.00					
Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinchi	21.00					21.00
Amoy, H'kong & C'lon	Kwangtan	21.00					21.00
Australia & New Zealand	Kashima	8.00					
Japan Ports	Kiwa	9.00					
Vladivostok	Train	15.00					
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	17.00					
Tientsin	Train	17.00					
Hankow	Train	17.00					
Tuesday, Sep. 20.							
Manila Direct	G. State	18.00					15.30
W'wei, C'foo and T'ien	Shantung	13.30	13.30				13.00
Manila Direct	Kashima M.	9.00					8.30
Japan via Moji	Iyo M.	9.00					8.30
Chefoo and Tientsin	Yusang	17.00					
Swatow and Hongkong	Sinkiang	21.00					21.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Yusang	21.00					
U.S.A. via San Francisco	W. Jena	17.00					
Stow, H'kong & C'lon	Sinkiang	10.30					10.00
Japan Ports	Yashiro M.	19.00					18.30
Manila and Hongkong	Kashima M.	9.00					
Swatow and Hongkong	Tungshing	17.00					
Vladivostok & Siberia	via P. & H.	17.00					17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Stow, H'kong & C'lon	Kwonggang	9.30					9.00
Swatow & Hongkong	do	9.30					
Stow, H'kong & C'lon	Tungshing	21.00					21.00
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	17.00					
Wednesday, Sep. 21.							
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A.	Nanking	10.00					9.30
Japan, Honolulu, Canada	do	10.00					
Stow, H'kong & C'lon	Nanking	15.00					14.30
Stow, H'kong & C'lon	Wingsang	21.00					21.00
Thursday, Sep. 22.							
Amoy, H'kong & C'lon	T'shima M.	11.30					11.00
Japan Ports	Soochow	19.00					18.30
Amoy and Hongkong	Soochow	11.30					
Friday, Sep. 23.							
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	19.00					18.30
Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	17.00					
W'wei, C'foo and T'ien	Kingsing	11.30					11.00
Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	21.00					21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	E. of Japan	15.00					14.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	do	10.00					10.00
Japan, H'kong, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Korea M.	13.30					13.00
Sunday Sep. 25.							
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Magnificence Of Old Egypt Revealed After 3,000 Years

Restoration Of Throne Room Of Merenptah At
Memphis, Just Completed, Is One Of
Glorious Setting

For the first time in the history of the modern world archaeological excavation has made possible a detailed reconstruction of a palace in ancient Egypt. Earlier but no more famous structures than that of Merenptah at Memphis have been described in a general way by many writers and all the descriptions agree that no other phase of early civilization reached the heights of gorgeousness and luxury attained in the twin empire of the Pharaohs, but now this glory has been actually visualized.

The Museum of the University of Pennsylvania has just published a plate in colors showing the throne room of Merenptah at Memphis, where the entire palace is being excavated by the Eckley B. Coxe, Jr. expedition. It was drawn and restored by M. Louise Baker from measurements, plans and elevations by Dr. Clarence Stanley Fisher, curator of the Egyptian section, who has been directing excavations for the museum in Egypt for eleven years and who is now starting new work at the ruins of Beth-Shan, in Palestine.

FAMED AS A BUILDER
Merenptah ruled about 1200 B. C., and according to the evidence found in the ruins of his palace he deserves place as one of the greatest builders of ancient Egypt. Heretofore, it had been thought that his sole work in the way of building had been one of appropriation of the structures left by his father, Ramesses II. Dr. Fisher has succeeded in proving that Merenptah built a great palace long after Egypt had passed the pinnacle of her ancient greatness.

The throne room now reconstructed was the central hall of a building situated at the southern end of a colonnaded court, from which it was reached through a great vestibule decorated on the same elaborate scale as the throne room itself. This hall was sixty feet long and forty feet wide, with a ceiling supported on six white limestone columns, twenty-six feet high. The bases of these columns," says Dr. Fisher, "were single blocks of stone sunk below the floor more than a foot and resting on circular foundation walls of rough stones. The shaft contained three pieces, while the capital was another single block."

Dr. Fisher points out that conditions in the ruins of Memphis were singularly fitting for a fairly accurate restoration study, which in the case of most ancient buildings are largely conjectural. Thus the only two other royal palaces so far examined—that of Akhnaton at El Amarna and Amenophis III, near Thebes—were abandoned as royal residences and never used again, so that the walls were subjected to a long period of disintegration and vandalism. The result was that while the plan was complete, little can be said as to the original height of the walls or their decorations. At Memphis the palace was maintained in use for some time after the death of Merenptah, until the buildings were swept by a great fire. This brought down the columns and the roof, burying the fragments in bed of charcoal, ashes and mud bricks

which was never disturbed until the Americans got to work. "For our restoration," says the Egyptologist, "we have first a complete plan of the throne room. The walls remained to a height of from four to five feet, with some of the painted stucco still in place. All the door sills with portions of the limestone door framings were in position, and in two instances the entire height of the door was intact. The upper parts of the jambs and fragments of the different lintels lay where they had fallen, often badly scarred and split by the heat of the fire. In the debris over the floor were scattered fragments of the columns and while we did not find any one column complete, we were able from the fragments to estimate to within a few inches the height and the scheme of decoration.

"The entire dais was intact, having suffered only from a loss of most of its brilliant color and from the wearing down of the ramp where it had been subjected to most use. The floor and the roof were the only portions for which we did not have actual data. The floor was a layer of bricks laid over a foundation of sand. This floor, as we know from a fragment preserved in an adjoining chamber, must have been covered with stucco on which designs were painted. The roof did not present any great difficulties. Had the main walls of the palace been of stone we would know at once that the roof consisted of slabs laid on long lintels extending from column to column. But as the walls here were of brick, we must accept a wooden roof as the only possible method which could have been used and the ways of laying a wooden roof are not many. These were the facts we had.

DECORATION OF COLUMNS
"At the bottom each column was decorated with eight petals in slight relief, the divisions of each petal being alternately blue and gold. They sprang from a broad band of gold. Between the tips of the petals were lotus flowers inlaid with blue glazed faience. Halfway up the shafts were encircled with wide panels on which in relief were scenes of Merenptah, slaying his enemies, or making offerings of Pthah, who besides being his titular deity, was the great god of Memphis. The details of these were picked out in gold and the inscriptions connected with them were partly inlaid with faience. Around the tops of the columns were the usual five bands, colored alternately blue and gold. The capital were of the papyrus type. Starting from a corolla of blue and gold petals was developed a symmetrical design of cartouches of the king between long stalks

of lotuses, ending at a band of gold around the overhanging edge of the capital. The gold was of heavy leaf laid over red paint.

"Between the horizontal motives on the shafts were vertical inscriptions, repeating over and over such formulae as 'King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Ba-ne-ra-mery-ameh, son of the sun, Hotep-hermaat, Merenptah, endowed with life forever.' The wording varied, some giving as alternative titles 'Lord of the two lands' and 'Lord of Diadems.' The upper portions of these inscriptions contained always the Horus name of the king, of which we have a great variety. They read: 'Mighty bull, beloved of Pthah,' 'Mighty bull, rejoicing in truth,' or 'Mighty bull, slayer of the nine bow people.' Around each base was a horizontal band of inscription of similar wording. All these hieroglyphs were carefully cut out in the limestone and then inlaid with blue faience, the more intricate signs containing a number of pieces. In some cases it was quite evident that pieces of faience had been molded specially for the purpose such as the war helmets of the king, the wings and beards of the king of Pthah.

"The walls were first plastered with a thin layer of mud and straw mortar, deep crisscross gashes being made in the face of the brickwork to make this adhere more firmly. The wall was then coated with fine white stucco, on which was painted the color decoration. At the bottom of the walls was a dado representing red and blue niches with panels between. In the panels alternated bunches of papyrus and lotus, symbols of the two political divisions of Egypt. These were in color generally on a field of yellow. Above this dado were two rows of cartouches arranged in a pleasing pattern of ankh (life) signs, with tiny hands holding ankh (pleasure) scepters.

"Above this the walls were destroyed, but we have some evidence that there were various large scenes probably like those on the columns, painted on a

background of yellow. High up near the ceiling were square windows, as the lower height of the small rooms along the two sides permitted this clerestory arrangement. Each window was filled with a single slab of limestone, pierced with narrow vertical grooves. The divisions were decorated with alternate cartouches and emblems. Each of the six smaller doors in the chamber was framed with limestone. The vertical jambs had inlaid inscriptions like those on the columns. The lintels always contained two Horus names as well as the two familiar cartouches of the king. These were also inlaid. On the cornices were sun disks of gold with outstretched wings, each feather of one or more pieces of faience and outlined with gold. Some of the jambs had sockets for metal door fastenings.

NATIONAL VICTORIES
"The dais was at the far end of the hall opposite the main entrance. It extended out level from the inner wall as far as the last pair of columns, and then sloped down to the floor as a ramp. The top of the dais and ramp was covered with reliefs which had originally been highly colored and perhaps partly gilded. There were in the center a row of panels in which bound captives of the various races of people over whom Merenptah had won victories alternated with war bows. The whole was surrounded by a wide border of ricket birds and neb signs, emblematic of all nations, and bands of red and blue disks. The background of the design was yellow, white blue and red were used for details with possibly, as I have said, gold as well. On the ramp the same scheme was carried out except

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that the panels were in two series at the sides with a long inscription down the center, unfortunately almost entirely worn off by the feet of those who had mounted it.

The main door to this throne room was double, each of the wings turning in bronze sockets let into stone blocks below the main still. At the top were other bronze fastenings which had fallen with burning doors to the floor, where they were found. These bore the two cartouches with the name of Merenptah. This double door was used only on state occasions. At other times entrance was through small ante-rooms on either side. Dr. Fisher believes that the throne room would seem too garish if seen in a brilliant sunlight.

"The architect," he continues, "evidently had intended to produce a mysterious gloom which would at once have impressed the stranger with reverence and awe at the grandeur and richness only partly revealed to him. An audience hour in this hall must have been a spectacle which inspires our imagination. The room filled with slowly moving nobles in their soft white linen robes, panther skins flung over their backs and heavy

gold chains and bands on their rich and arms. At the back the figure of the aged Pharaoh Merenptah seated in his richly inlaid chair in all his state robes and crowned with the tall double crown of upper and lower Egypt. Behind him, Nubian slaves with ostrich feather fans waving gently to and fro. Perhaps a slight haze of incense over all, and through it slanting the narrow beams of sunlight from the windows high above, here bringing out a patch of gorgeous color and there glistening on a bit of gold. No other nation could ever have placed their divine ruler in a setting of such splendid dignity and glory."

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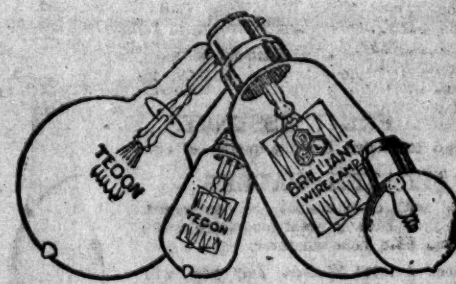


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Sir Hall Caine's Success Is Told By His Bankbook

Publishing House Which Refused "The Deemster"
Later Paid \$1200 For Right
To Republish It

In a little carved oak box (once the poor box at the door of a church) left to me by Dante Gabriel Rossetti at his death, forty years ago, I find my first bank-book and a number of old letters and memoranda.

Looking over them now I see that they tell nearly all the material part and a little of the spiritual part of the story of my life as a novelist, and I think a brief account of the contents of the old box may perhaps have a certain interest for the friends whom my books have won for me and possibly a little value for the younger members of my craft.

The bank-book begins in the early part of 1855. I was then some years married, my first child was born, I was living in a country cottage outside London, and supporting my little family on my earnings as a casual journalist. Apparently my outgoings at that time were at the average rate of \$25 every ten days, exclusive of rates and taxes, and my incomes about balanced them.

I had already published two novels. For the copyright of the first I had received \$250—payment at the rate of the present day unemployment dole for the time spent on it. For the second I had received \$250 more—earnings in the measure of a pit-boy's wages. And I was then at work on my third story.

When this was about half done I wrote to the editor of a Scottish weekly journal offering it for serial publication for \$250. The good man was very cautious. He wrote: "It is a great risk taking an unfinished story by an unknown author (our circulation is so great) but if we can have the sole serial rights in Scotland I do not think the price you ask, \$250, will be a drawback."

I agreed and the money was paid to me (apparently I needed it in advance), but when my novel was finished the editor raved his bargain. In another letter he tells me that on second thoughts he has decided not to publish my story in the journal of "great circulation," being afraid it would not "take on" with his readers, but to run it in an evening paper published by the same proprietors. This he did, curtailing it unmercifully, as if anxious to get it over and done with.

HUMBLING TO DUST
Of course, I was humbled to the dust, and I wrote a wild, vain, and ineffectual letter of protest. But my real revenge came later—thirty-six years later. That was in 1885, and at the beginning of the present year, 1921, the good man being long gone, his successor in the editorial chair wrote asking for the temporary use of the same story and offering \$1,200 for it. I answered (I trust good-naturedly) telling the foregoing story, and he replied equally amiably, saying, "Don't visit the sins of the fathers upon the children." I did not. The story was "The Deemster."

It may help some of my younger fellow-authors to bear their early disappointments if I say what happened to that novel afterwards. When the truncated serialisation in the Scottish paper and some other serial uses came to an end I asked a literary acquaintance to introduce me to a publisher. He did so, and here is a copy of his letter: "Dear—my friend, Hall Caine wishes to speak with you on a matter of business. Make much of him, for the world thinks much of him already and will think yet more highly of him in the years to come."

PUBLISHER IMMOVABLE
The publisher was willing to take my novel, and would give \$625 for it, but he must have it out and out. I pleaded with him to permit me to keep my copyright. I would take \$600 for a lease of five years; may, I would take \$500 for seven

years. Only let me keep my copy-right, for I was married and had child, etc.

The publisher was kind but quite immovable.

"You had far better take my offer," he said. "In five years' time your story will not be worth \$25."

Then my youthful vanity and anger blazed out for a moment.

"My dear sir, when you are dead and I am dead, and the house of — is forgotten, my story will be alive."

That was in 1886. Since then fifty-one editions of the novel have been published in England, about one hundred (chiefly unauthorised) in America (where it was refused by the Harpers) and nine or ten in other countries.

And when a few months ago I wished to recover some minor rights in the same story from the successor of my dead publisher (who was acting strictly within his legal rights), I paid \$3,000 for them. Nobody was to blame, no, but—Moral for the young author—sell your shirt before you sell your copyright.

MONET NOT ONLY RETURN
But I do not think that money, even when I needed it most, was ever the only return I counted upon in writing my books, and into this old box, at various times during the past forty odd years, I have put letters and memoranda which have represented another kind of reward. Some of these are too intimate for reference, and the sanctity of their confessions shall never be wronged by me; but others are amusing and even ridiculous.

Not the least of my rewards as a storyteller has been the difficulty of simple souls to distinguish my fiction from fact. After the publication of the first of my Manx novels an old Manxwoman brought me a worn table knife, saying it was the actual knife with which Dan had killed Ewan, and that Dan (he is supposed to have lived 200 years ago) gave it to her himself to keep it out of the way of the police.

After the publication of the second of my Manx novels an old Manx fisherman told me that he remembered perfectly Jason's flour mill at Porty Vullin (it had never existed except in my own brain) and that he had "felled" it himself.

FRIEND CHANGES IDENTITY
And after the publication of my third Manx novel an acquaintance of my boyhood conceived the idea that he was the original of Pete Quilliam, set up in business in that character, and lived on it to the day of his death.

My Manx fellow countrymen have not been alone in confusing my fiction with fact. Not long after the publication of my last novel I received a peremptory letter from a highly respectable firm of London lawyers, acting on behalf of a well-known society in the Catholic Church, calling upon me to withdraw my book from circulation immediately on the ground that it deeply injured their convent school in Rome by describing in elaborate and almost photographic detail its internal arrangements and conveying the impression that a certain unworthy and quite impossible incident had occurred there.

I replied that I knew nothing whatever about the convent school in question, that I knew nobody who did know anything, that I had never crossed its threshold, that everything had been imagined except the alleged unworthy and impossible incident, which had occurred at a similar school not half a mile away and had been fully reported in the Times.

CONVICT SHIP OFF WITH 'LIFERS' HELD IN THEIR CHAINS

Are Fastened Amidships As
Were Prisoners Of Old
Buccaneers

THUGS AND SPIES ABOARD

The Start For French Guinea
Recalls Scene From 'Manon
Lescaut'

Paris, Aug. 6.—Chained amidships as in the days of buccaneering pirates, and recalling the scene in "Manon Lescaut," ninety-five life termers left St. Martin De Re this week for the French penal colony. This is the second voyage of a German cruiser now known as the Ducla, and again calls unpleasant attention to the fact that France still maintains the medieval system of handling her convicts.

Instead of being inspired to reap some benefit from their punishment they are subjected to the severest treatment imaginable with the daily routine so hard that the average victim willingly would risk death to escape it. For all this the French public has to pay heavily.

During the voyage the unwilling passengers are crowded with clanking chains into the narrow middle deck, with fifty

guards standing over them with loaded rifles ready to quell insurrection. Hands along the left side are left unbound, but the slightest disturbance sends all offenders to barred cells under the deck, where breadless soup is meted out as punishment for the rest of the trip to Guinea.

The Ducla's next voyage will be to Algeria, where murderers, thieves and traitors undergo heart-breaking punishment until they are willing to promise obedience to their superiors. Then, if they are considered trustworthy, they are turned out to farmers who are making the French colonies a profitable investment.

The departure of the contingent this week was marked by unusual scenes, the mothers of several of the deportees not attempting to hide their shame as they knelt on the pier with outspread arms crying farewell to those who were lost to view to them forever.

The majority of the prisoners were too hardened to show sor-

row, but perhaps a dozen who still had the light of youth in their eyes, as they were taking up their burden of heavy sacks, turned for a final glance at their native land, only to be prodded by the bayonets of the guards for not hurrying aboard.

Twenty-five murderers, whose death sentence had been commuted by Presidents Millerand and Poincare, were in the group. They represented the very dregs of society, snarling at the missionaries who went aboard to administer parting admonitions.

200 FOREIGNERS ON SHIP

According to the official statistics, more than 200 foreigners left on the ship, mostly Asiatics and Africans, who tried to betray France during the war, but the chief in this category was a Barcelona lawyer, Ramos, who confessed he had been in the Kaiser's pay until he was arrested at Marseilles in 1917.

Four Bonnet Rouge conspirators, convicted of treasonable practices during the war, Landru, Goldsky, Marlon and Jouela, were taken ill at the last minute and will not go to French Guinea until next November. It is

estimated that the voyage will last twelve days and will cost the Government 1,000 francs per convict, without counting maintenance of the personnel, whose food is of the best quality.

It is certain that the appetites of the men in the chain gang will be whetted, for, although with customary consideration the military details are each provided with a quart of red wine daily, the fare of the prisoners does not contain anything better than dried codfish and occasionally a small portion of beef stew.

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SHOE HORN SKIRTS VYING WITH HOOPS

Fickle Dame Fashion Knows
Only That She Wants
Longer Dresses

TO GET RID OF BLACK

Paris Dressmakers' Attract
Tourists By Showing Their
Autumn Models

Paris, July 21.—The few Parisians and the many tourists that are left in Paris have turned their attention almost entirely to the dressmakers and milliners, since there are no more fetes and grand balls to occupy them, and the dressmaking establishments are swarming with American buyers, who are apparently preparing for an unusual winter season despite the cry of poor business in America. Some of the dressmakers are already showing their autumn models, though the big fashion shows will not take place until August. They say that there are so many more buyers here than they expected that they have been forced to have a few autumn models ready to show early to keep the buyers from being discouraged and becoming impatient.

According to these first autumn shows these same mixture and contrast of styles that were seen at the races in June are to be the dominant features of the coming season. Those who admire the beauty of the Empress Eugenie can wear her full hooped skirts sweeping the ground and be the smartest of the smart, and the next day a skirt that requires a shoe horn for adjustment can be worn with equal assurance of being in the top notch of fashion.

YET MORE FICKLE
The situation is curious. Dame Fashion has never been so fickle and uncertain in her taste. She seems to be groping in the dark and does not know which way to turn. She knows that she wants her skirts longer and she wants to get rid of so much black, but beyond these two points she is lost.

As to the length of the skirt which seems to be the most important feature of the French styles that impresses the Americans, it could be said a month ago that any length from the ankle to the knee was proper. There has been a tendency to cut them longer for the last six months. On the other hand, the short skirts did not look ridiculous. They were worn at the races with out being laughed at. But that was a month ago, and Paris has the reputation of changing her mind about the fashions overnight.

Last Sunday at the races there was only one really short skirt to be seen, and naturally it was worn by an American, and attracted so much critical attention that the girl was embarrassed and left the course with the determination to lengthen her skirt before another day went by. Skirts for the street are, of course, much shorter than those of the evening gown, but even then they are far from aspiring to the knees as they do in America.

The Paris dressmakers seem to be certain that black will be taken up by the roots and thrown away forever. There has been more talk about discarding black than about the length of the skirt. The first autumn models certainly indicate that it is not idle talk. Embroidered velvets are to be good. One of the new models of the last week shown by the Miller-Soures is a bright fuchsia-pink velvet with the front and back embroidered in crystal beads. Another is a bright red velvet with an apron of red lace attached to a belt embroidered in green jewels.

MATELASSE FABRICS

The winter will bring a revival of the matelasse fabrics by some other name. Rodier has gone in strong for all sorts of quilted effects in his fabrics. He has a quilted panne velvet, which is not quilted at all, but has the same effect, and has embroidered it as well, and it is one of his best novelty fabrics for evening wraps. He features it in the brightest of reds and greens and purples, and he has made many of his woollen fabrics with this same quilted effect. The tissue called "Zenat," which has been so much worn in winter dressing robes and negligees, is being embroidered and worked in various ways and will come out in the autumn shows next month as one of the greatest novelties, proving that there are tricks in all trades.

Belts are to be more or less discarded. At least they are usually called the waist line, meaning anywhere between the neck and bottom of the skirt, and are not tied around the waist or hips as they have been for the last two or three seasons. They are inclined to fit closely around a low waist line, permitting the bodies to blouse over in both back and front, hiding what might be called the break at the waist.

There seems to be no getting away from the pointed panels that hang from the waist line. As long as there is a Madeleine Vionnet who makes these pointed jabots and arrests other dress-

makers for copying them there will be gossip enough about them to hold the interest in them. Women like to wear clothes that are being talked about and the next best thing is to wear clothes that are made by a dressmaker that is being talked about, no matter what the talk is. This particular French dressmaker seems to realise that fact, or rather to know human nature.

TURNING AWAY AMERICANS

For that reason when she is not bringing another dressmaker into court for copying her models she is turning away American buyers, saying that she does not care to sell to commissionaries. The consequence is that the Americans are falling all over themselves to get her models by fair means or foul. But some day she will turn away one too many and the whole army will then turn against her.

Only last week when a fashionable American woman entered her shop on the recommendation of a friend she was asked for her credentials and her place of abode. She gave the name of the hotel at which she was stopping and the dressmaker sent immediately to inquire about her. It seems that a new hotel clerk was at the desk and did not take the trouble to look the lady up, but merely said that he did not know her. The next day the dressmaker refused to show her the models. The woman explained about the new clerk, but the dressmaker was almost insulting. After a second visit to the hotel the dressmaker realised the error and sent an apology, inviting the woman to the shop. She returned just long enough to say that she would not take the dress at any price that the dressmaker should learn to discern the difference between a lady and a commissionaire.

The milliners seem to be having a hard time to produce anything new or startling. There are dozens of American milliners here purchasing models for the autumn, but they all complain that the French modistes are not at their best. They are producing the same models that they have been making for the last four years. Some of the American buyers, who have been watching the tendency of Spanish effects, were thrifty enough to go to Spain and buy the edge of the different types of all fighters and turn them over to the French modistes to give them some ideas. The consequence is that they have worked at many shapes along these panish lines.

ERMINE HAT IN JULY

Mrs. Gurnee Hunt appeared at uncheon at the Ritz yesterday, in the very hottest day of the summer, in a huge ermine hat which attracted no end of attention. An ermine hat in July was queer at best and with the thermometer at ninety in the shade it was behind reason, but the hat was becoming, so she was forgiven. The crown was entirely of ermine with a bunch of tails at one side. And the huge flaring brim of white georgette was outlined by a band of ermine. It suggested snow to such an extent in its pure whiteness that the fact of its being fur in July might have been lost sight of if there had been only one cool breath of air.

White felt hats continue to be very smart. They are huge in size and are trimmed only with a le of crepe around the crown. There are not nearly so many black velvet hats as one usually sees worn in Paris in July.

One novel idea seems to be the wearing of necklaces round the neck instead of round the neck and huge jet earrings attached to the under brim instead of to the ears. Black or colored beads often hang down from the brim in rows, sometimes falling to the waistline.

Parisians are commencing to wear hats in the evening again. Hats were not worn at the June fetes with the exception of the Pavlova fete at Bagatelle, when the most gorgeous Russian head-dresses were worn, partly because the affair was so entirely Russian and partly because the evening was so very chilly. At the Pre-Catalan and Chateau de Madrid tala dinners during June and the first week in July no evening hats whatever were worn. The lace and tulle hats loaded down with tassels that were so extensively worn last summer had disappeared altogether. But only within the last week Paris seems to be dining in hats again. This is probably due to the fact that the restaurants are overcrowded with tourists who have been sightseeing all day and go to the restaurants for dinner to see something of the Parisian night life and do not go in full evening dress.

Abbey At Ypres Is Gone; New One Now In Galway

Irish Benedictine Dames, Shelled Out Of Belgium
By Germans, Acquire Lovely Kylemore Castle,
Built At Connemara Half Century Ago

Galway, Ireland, July 20.—

The beautiful Castle of Kylemore, Connemara County, Galway, built some fifty years ago by Mitchell Henry, an American millionaire, has recently been acquired for the Irish Benedictine Dames of Ypres. Their abbey was destroyed during the war, and the community desires to re-establish their monastery here, their special work being the higher education of girls.

The ancient Flemish town of Ypres was witness to perhaps some of the most frightful encounters of the recent European struggle. Nothing now remains of its monuments of medieval Flemish art, its magnificent Cloth Hall and of its stately churches, striking memorials of the days of the city's greatest prosperity. In the midst of all that has been levelled by the "red artillery" of the invader, the Benedictine community continued for well nigh 250 years to lead a life of prayer and contemplation and scholastic labor.

The original annals of the abbey, many of which have been badly charred by the flames, point to the fact that in the year 1665 a small band of Irish Benedictine Dames, professed at the Monastery of Ghent, established with episcopal sanction a monastery and school at Ypres. It was a tranquil seclusion, where a monastic education was given and where Irishwomen might pursue their religious life with a freedom denied them in their native land. Under the rule of Lady Abbess Butler, cousin to the Duke of Ormonde, the abbey had the patronage of the Stuarts, and on the invitation of James II. removed to Dublin in 1687; but the revolution and subsequent events in Ireland compelled the nuns to return to Ypres. There the abbey stood for more than two centuries and a half. The art treasures bestowed by distinguished personages, as well as the annals and documents accumulated and preserved by successive generations of the Daughters of St. Benedict, manifest the high esteem in which the monastery was held. It was the only religious house in Flanders which weathered the storm through the Austrian, French and Dutch invasions.

But the onslaught of 1914 brought a crisis. The ramparts of Ypres were levelled by German shot and shell, and the abbey was bombarded. Its inmates resolved to hold the conventual fortress till death, and it was only on stern orders from the civil authorities that the bolts of the inclosure were drawn back. It was indeed a day of desolation when the cloistered Daughters of St. Benedict found themselves homeless wanderers on the road to Poperinghe. One of them describes the situation thus:

"We experienced much courtesy on the part of the military authorities, who did everything possible to facilitate our journey to England. There we were cordially received as guests of the Lady Abbess and the community of Oulton Abbey staffs. After a vain effort to return to Ypres, and later a brief stay at Highfield House, London, the interests of our community were taken in hand by Abbot Columba Marmion, who was then refuged in Ireland with some of his monks from Marcous Abbey, Belgium.

"Through the efforts of his prior, Dom Aubert Merten, formerly secretary to the late Abbot Primate of the Benedictines in Rome, the Benevolence

of the Irish public was extended in our favor and we received a gift Merten House, County Wexford. The late John Redmond, whose niece is a member of our community, and the late Barry O'Brien were foremost among our benefactors. There we were able to continue our monastic observance, and several pupils begged admission to our school.

"Owing to the increasing number of vocations to our order in Ireland as well as the great demand for higher education, we were obliged to rent Macmure Castle, close by, for the community.

"This was the only solution of our difficulty at the time, but the castle proved to be very unhealthy, owing to its position in the marshy valley of the Slaney. During an epidemic there we lost two members of our monastic family. Dom Aubert Merten, who is charged by the Holy See with the temporal and spiritual affairs of the community, succeeded in acquiring, with the influential assistance of some of his friends, the magnificent property and Castle of Kylemore.

"Thus was fulfilled the long desired hope for the return of the Benedictines to their native land. The Archdiocese of Tuam was the place chosen by Providence for this Irish subside, under the patronage of an Archbishop who falls in no wise short of the traditions of his saintly and scholarly predecessors.

"The castle is worthy of the great order. It is a huge Gothic structure, with spacious salons and endless suites of rooms. There is perfection in every detail, from the foundations, hewn in the solid rock of the Connemara slopes, to the stately battlements and towers which rear their heads in solemn grandeur over the shimmering lake beneath."

The beautiful church in the grounds is an example of the pure Gothic style. The property, costing £41,000 (of which sum £25,000 was borrowed at 6 percent interest), extends over 10,000 acres, the greater part of which is to be distributed and sold to the poor people of Connemara. The mountains, lakes and rivers it comprises are perhaps unrivalled for scenic beauty. The salmon and trout fishery, consisting of eight lakes and two

streams, is of considerable value, as also the sporting rights, but owing to the unsettled state of the country a sale at present would be a loss.

The community has certain resources in Belgium, but owing to the rate of exchange has been advised not to effect a transfer. Moreover, it has the prospect of a very fair indemnity for the destroyed abbey. But it has no income this year.

"We have nothing in hand," says one of the dames, "but the Benedictines are not and never have been a mendicant order, and we feel sure we shall not be obliged to depart from the traditions of the great order of the West by making a public appeal for help."

The shock rocked the country for miles. He had been ill a long time. A widow and three children survive.

Explodes 150 Pounds
Dynamite To End Life

Moose Lake, Minn., July 20.—Erick Lofgren, fifty-nine, a farmer, committed suicide by exploding 150 pound of dynamite in a chicken coop.

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(Continued from Page 22)

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NOTICE

By an ordinance of the President du Tribunal de Commerce de la Seine dated the 13th September inst. Mr. A. du Pac de Marsoulles, French Lawyer in Shanghai, has been appointed as the representative for China of the Administrateur Judiciaire already appointed by the same Court for the Transactio-nnel settlement concerning the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

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GODOWNS, part or whole, to let in central district. Apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund.

41070

Classified Advertisements

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED compradore for fire insurance company, agents for life insurance company. Apply to Box 891, THE CHINA PRESS.

41482 S.18

WANTED a business-like English speaking shroff for office. Call 12 1 1/2 p.m. Pharmacy, 6 A. Broadway.

41346

WANTED, experienced tracer (Chinese), used to mechanical or electrical drawings. Good salary and permanent position for neat and accurate worker. Apply to Box 861, THE CHINA PRESS.

41435 S.20

WANTED, several experienced draftsmen (Chinese) for mechanical and electrical work. Good salary and permanent positions to able men. Knowledge of English essential. Apply to Box 862, THE CHINA PRESS.

41435 S.20

WANTED immediately for Tien-tain, a competent lady stenographer. For particulars, apply to Box 845, THE CHINA PRESS.

41410 S.18

NURSE wanted by an English family to take charge of little girl of 4 years. Temporary or permanent. Apply to Box 809, THE CHINA PRESS.

41350 S.20

YOUNG man, good personality, with sales ability offered position with prospects for advancement. Previous experience in stationery line an advantage but not essential. State age, nationality, experience and salary desired in reply. Apply to Box 826, THE CHINA PRESS.

41376 S.20

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent or to share a house, or a flat of three rooms, by a couple. Apply to Box 877, THE CHINA PRESS.

41469 S.24

WANTED between now and Dec. 1st. Modern apartment or house, unfurnished, 5 to 8 rooms. Central or western district, must be good location and not too far out. Replying giving particulars to Box 809, THE CHINA PRESS.

41448 S.23

WANTED, 4 to 7 room furnished house with modern conveniences, preferably in French Town. Apply to Box 858, THE CHINA PRESS.

41425 S.18

BACHELOR, English, with sister arriving in October, requires furnished or unfurnished small house or flat with or without board, or rooms in private family. Western or French town district. State terms in reply. Apply to Box 769, THE CHINA PRESS.

41260 S.18

MISCELLANEOUS

COURSES in hatmaking. Learn to make your own hats, and earn money in leisure time. Courses in hatmaking, millinery. Tuition fee \$10 per mensem. T. Doutsou, 18 Range Road.

41470 S.21

FOR HIRE: Comfortable houseboats well found in every respect. Terms Tls. 7.50 per day. Apply S.P., 3 Chusan Road.

41099

ENGLISH trained nurse, would take charge of child or invalid, or act as children's nurse, for voyage only, in return for passage to England early spring. Apply to Box 624, THE CHINA PRESS.

40998

WANTED, to hire a good clean house boat for week end. Reply to Box 875, THE CHINA PRESS.

41463 S.20

WANTED, AGENCY (marine) or reliable British or American Insurance Company for Chefoo. Advertiser can guarantee good returns provided terms are reasonable and competitive. Only firms actually interested need reply. Apply to Box 320, THE CHINA PRESS.

40758

PROFESSIONAL

EXPERIENCED English teacher will give private lessons to boy or girl in general school subjects. Apply to Box 900, THE CHINA PRESS.

41503 S.18

EXPERIENCED teacher will give private lessons in English or French, Berlitz method. Terms Moderate. Apply to Box 901, THE CHINA PRESS.

41503 S.18

SHORTHAND (Pitman's), type-writing and commercial English lessons by competent stenographer (gentleman) who intends to hold classes shortly. Thoroughly conversant with general office work, filing, coding, etc. References. Those wishing to enrol please apply to Box 899, THE CHINA PRESS for further particulars.

41504 S.25

A GENTLEMAN with good knowledge of correspondence in English, German, French, fluent Italian and Russian, open for engagement. Good references. Apply to Box 882, THE CHINA PRESS.

41474 S.20

ENGLISH LADIES give lessons English, shorthand, typewriting, music. Miss Ryan, 1 Ferry Road, Telephone West 1937.

40852

GERMAN lessons given to foreigners by experienced teacher. First class references. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 852, THE CHINA PRESS.

41416 S.18

RUSSIAN LADY requires pupils for piano lessons, also for the Russian language. Apply Hotel Yih Ping Shang, Room No. 98.

41418 S.18

FRENCH teacher, of Paris, gives French and Latin lessons. Easy method progress guaranteed. Apply to Box 859, THE CHINA PRESS.

41430 S.18

LEARN in three lessons to play the fascinating game mah-jongg, which is taking the place of bridge. Telephone W. 2437.

41384 S.20

DANCING lessons, fox trot, one step, waltz. Miss White, 48 Route Vallon.

41343

EXPERIENCED music teacher gives lessons at her and pupils' residence. For further particulars address to Box 766, THE CHINA PRESS.

41257 S.20

PROF. G. Zaisman, No. 51B Kiangse Road, Singing lessons, English, French, German and Italian repertoire. Coaching for accompanists.

40764 S.26

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSES to be let, Bubbling Well, tennis, garage, etc. Rent Tls. 175, furniture must be taken over. Apply to Box 880, THE CHINA PRESS.

41477 S.21

HOUSES to be let, in Hongkew, Rent Tls. 55, 9 roomed house, furniture must be taken over. Apply to Box 885, THE CHINA PRESS.

41477 S.21

TO LET, in Western district, beautifully appointed 6 rooms residence, garden, garage, stabling. Furniture, including grand piano, Tls. 6,600. Rent Tls. 200 per month, until June, 1923. Apply to Box 863, THE CHINA PRESS.

41478 S.18

TO BE LET immediately, house containing 3 rooms, bathroom and kitchen, without furniture. Enquire 307F Avenue Joffre.

41458 S.20

TO LET, near the Hongkong Park, 5 roomed house. Quiet locality, near tram terminus. Furniture and fittings to be taken over. Apply to Box 834, THE CHINA PRESS.

41392 S.18

TO LET, a new residence with garden, tennis lawn and garage. Term moderate. For particulars, please apply to Shanghai Trust Co., 51B Kiangse Road.

41389 S.21

SITUATIONS WANTED

OPPORTUNITY to do educational work, college preferred, desired by American, 32, college graduate, experienced schoolman, year and half in China. Apply to Box 897, THE CHINA PRESS.

41494 S.21

HALF day position by expert stenographer. Either permanent or temporary. Apply to Box 881, THE CHINA PRESS.

41464 S.21

WORK after hours by competent stenographer, who has own typewriter. Dictation 5 to 7 p.m. Apply to Box 884, THE CHINA PRESS.

41464 S.21

GERMAN lady, knowledge of English, Russian, typing, good translator, wishes any kind of position. Good references. Willing to start without salary. Apply to Box 895, THE CHINA PRESS.

41487

LET the Y.M.C.A. Employment Department help you find the right man for the next vacancy in your office. Fifteen years of experience, hundreds of satisfied employers. Address Mr. C. C. Hsu, Employment Secretary, No. 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, or phone Central 5200.

41072

ACCOUNTANT with manufacturing and import and export experience, at present employed, seeks position after office hours. Apply to Box 864, THE CHINA PRESS.

41443 S.20

AMERICAN lady, experienced stenographer, desires position either in Shanghai or outposts. Apply to Box 866, THE CHINA PRESS.

41445 S.20

STENOGRAPHER (female), wanted by the day, Apply in person any day between 11 and 12 at No. 11 Nanking Road, Mallouk Bros. of New York.

41449 S.23

YOUNG American lady, college graduate, wide experience, wishes position Chinese girls' school, interior or outposts. Box 10, Tsingtao.

41428 S.18

FRENCH lady, having a fair knowledge of English and about a year experience in an export and import firm, asks for a situation as typist. Apply to Box 855, THE CHINA PRESS.

41420 S.18

JUNIOR CLERK (Eurasian) seeks any kind of clerical position. Knowledge of stenography, typing, filing, general office work. Speaks Chinese fluently. Salary moderate to commence. Good references. Apply to Box 844, THE CHINA PRESS.

41409 S.18

WELL educated young man, 6 years commercial experience; thorough knowledge all office work, exchange, correspondence, codes, fire insurance, etc. No objection outposts. Apply to Box 808, THE CHINA PRESS.

41348 S.20

LADY seeks position, night work preferred. Apply to Box 811, THE CHINA PRESS.

41351 S.20

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

BANK Premises.—In Hongkong suitable commodious premises on ground floor, 90 by 60, in banking area, specially built for a bank. Long or short lease given. Building ready in December. Apply to Box 822, THE CHINA PRESS.

41364

OFFICE to rent. The undersigned will remove to their new offices on October 1st next and offer their present offices at No. 2 Hongkong Road for rent. For terms apply our present address, Hua Feng Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

Shanghai Branch, 16, Peking F.

Adml. Strauss Tells Navy Plan

(China Press Correspondence)

Peking, Sept. 15.—"With the spread of our commercial interests in China increased tasks devolve upon the navy. In a country of such vast territory and but recently born into a new system of Government, we must expect disorders that will temporarily be beyond the control of the central authorities. This condition calls upon us to see that our legitimate commerce is not disturbed and that our people are afforded the protection that is their right. I can assure you that we will do everything in our power to fulfill the task."

These were the words of Admiral Joseph Strauss, Admiral of the Asiatic Division of the American Fleet, at the time given in his honor by the American Association of North China at the Peking Hotel just before the Admiral left for Shanghai.

The time was attended by over a hundred guests, with many distinguished persons, including the new American Minister, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, Mr. Frederick W. Stevens, American Representative of the Consortium in China, Dr. J. A. L. Waddell, American Expert on the Yellow River Bridge Commission, and many others.

Admiral Strauss was introduced by Mr. Murray Sullivan, President of the American Association of North China, who warmly praised the work of the American Navy men, and expressed the pleasure of the Association at having Admiral Strauss with them.

Dr. Schurman, also, when he was called on at the close of the Admiral's speech, told the association of his long and happy experience with navy men, and how whatever might be the cause, whether the fact that they were picked men, or that they had had the advantage of a post-graduate course in travel, they were broad men, and very fine fellows.

Admiral Strauss' speech follows: "I am very grateful for your kind welcome to Peking, and as an American am very proud to find here so many representative

citizens of our country. Perhaps this is more striking to me, than to any one present, for thirty-five years have elapsed since my last visit to the Far East, and at that time I doubt that there were a dozen Americans in Shanghai and perhaps a lesser number in Peking. I think even a better indication of the spread of our foreign commerce than the number of its pioneers out here may be shown when I tell you that we made the journey from New York to Hongkong in the U. S. S. Omaha, nearly the entire distance under sail and in that long voyage encountered but once the U. S. flag aloft on a merchantman.

"This was at Singapore—a full rigged ship—a relic of the days when we were the great deep-sea carriers of the world. I well remember the occasion. Her Captain came on board and reported that his crew had mutinied, and that if we would send a few men on board to get his anchor up and hoist his topsails, he would take care of the mutiny just as soon as he could get his ship into blue water. We gave him the necessary assistance. He likewise was a relic of the old days.

NAVY'S BIG TASK
"If we have commerce, we must have navy to protect it, and that is the mission of the service of which I am a member. After all, it is the business of the navy, as well as of diplomats, to keep the peace of the world just as in all communities we must depend upon the strong and the wise to insure order. I count myself most fortunate in being here to greet our new representative at Peking. Doctor Schurman brings to his new post of duty high qualities that none can appreciate better than naval officers.

With the spread of our commercial interests in China, increased tasks devolve on the navy. In a country of such vast territory and but recently born into a new system of government, we must expect disorders that will be temporarily beyond the control of the central authorities. This condition calls on us to see that our legitimate commerce is not

disturbed and that our people are afforded the protection that is their right. I can assure you that we will do everything in our power to fulfill the task.

"Just at present there are four gunboats in the Yangtze Valley. They are engaged in protecting our citizens and property on shore when the local authorities become powerless to do so. We need more, and I know that the Navy Department in Washington is keenly alive to the need, for in the last bill presented to Congress by the Department the new gunboats were included in the very first items along with battleships.

"The word battleship causes me to digress and talk pure shop. You have all read recently numerous newspaper reports of the vulnerability of the battleship when attacked by aircraft. The importance assigned to aircraft as a means of attacking and destroying ships and forts is out of all proportion to the real value. We all fear things dropped from aloft, and perhaps this fear is instinctive, but we must not let it beguile us into the belief that the day of the battleship is past.

NOT FIRING BACK
"So far as I know, in the great war no war-ships suffered from any such attack, and if the newspaper reports of the recent experiments are correct, the bombs were all dropped from altitudes as low as to insure the destruction of the airplanes carrying them, long before they could drop them. The ships were at anchor; they were not firing back, the attacking aircraft were not hampered by other aircraft. It all reminds me of the duellist who was warned by his second that his opponent could hit the stem of a wine glass at twenty paces. He asked, 'was the wine glass firing back?'

Battleships are very costly, but they protect interests vastly more valuable. No substitute has been discovered for them yet; not even that insidious fighter, the submarine. Throughout the war not one modern battleship was sunk by them, yet they swamped the seas. "I have no doubt that many of you have wondered what the daily occupation of the officers and crews of war-ships is. In the long years of peace two duties fall to the lot of the Navy. First, constant preparation for war and

that means ceaseless drills; hard work in keeping every part of the hull and the great mass of machinery that it carries from deteriorating. The guns and their completed carriages and mountings must be in perfect condition always. A Navy is supposed to proceed from peace to war instantly and without the long period for mobilization and supply demanded for armies. That is the aim and I believe we fulfill it as nearly as it is ever possible.

POLICE OF PEACE
"Now the other duty is known in naval parlance as 'peace police duty.' That duty is performed by gunboats and the smaller cruisers. In all countries in which the government is imperfect due to the revolutionary tendencies of its citizens, or the fact that affairs are unsettled as a result of a change of government, this duty is being constantly performed. In some of the countries of Central and South America this condition has obtained more or less ever since I can remember. In China we have the condition particularly in the Yangtze Valley.

"This duty of protecting our nationals generally involves many problems to perplex the officer in command. He must respect as much as possible the sovereignty of the country affected, otherwise a day of reckoning will come when 'full sovereignty' is resumed. The penalty will be hatred and bitterness that it may take generations to heal. On the other hand, the duty of preserving the dignity of our flag and the lives and property of our citizens is paramount.

"I have referred previously to

the protection to be accorded to all United States ships legitimately flying the American flag. Two classes of ships have this right—those built and owned in the United States, and those purchased ships that have a majority ownership in United States citizens. We cannot protect a Chinese ship that has wrongfully hoisted our colors, nor can we interfere with one that rightfully carries the Chinese colors. If we do and the flag is violated we have no claim whatever.

SEND MEN ABOARD
"We do, as a matter of fact, send small parties on board legal U. S. ships to protect them from the attacks of bandits, but when we do we must take these men from the crews of our gunboats and it must be done very sparingly, else the remaining men on board will be insufficient to protect the lives and property of our citizens on shore when they are threatened.

"Well, you may say, 'that is easily remedied; let us have more ships and men.' There you run up against the question of appropriations. We must do the best that we can with the means available, and I hope will be able to meet all reasonable demands.

"The work of the Yangtze Patrol is considered so important that the Navy Department has ordered a Rear Admiral to take charge of that portion of the duties of the Asiatic Fleet, and I am to have his experienced assistance within a month or two. I can assure you again that the navy will do its part in protecting Far Eastern commerce, without aggression and always considering only our just rights."

ISIS ATTRACTIONS For The Coming Week

Commencing To-morrow, Monday September 19th and on Tuesday 20th, Wednesday 21st & Thursday 22nd

A MIND BAFFLING TALE OF MYSTERY AND INTRIGUE

JUANITA HANSEN

with
WARNER OLAND

in
A Pathe Serial



The Unseen Menace



Is He Man or Devil?

"THE PHANTOM FOE"

A story of modern lust for revenge centered about an unknown figure!

A drama wherein romance itself is almost shattered by suspicion!

15 EPISODES TWO MYSTERIOUS, GIGANTIC FOOTPRINTS WERE THE ONLY CLEWS. PARTS 31

It will surprise you! It will entertain you! Learn his identity! Solve the mystery!

Episode 1: "Doom"

Episode 2: "The Disappearance of Janet Dale"

Usual Prices!

Usual Prices!

Friday September 23rd, Saturday and Sunday

A GREAT STAR IN A GREAT PLAY WITH THE GREATEST DIRECTOR

D. W. GRIFFITH'S

Supreme Triumph

LILLIAN GISH

The Little Heroine in "Hearts of The World" and "Broken Blossoms" with

ROSZIKA DOLLY

in

"TIGER GIRL"

Adapted from "The Lily and The Rose."

Personally Supervised by

D. W. Griffith

Home and Hopes

A PLAY OF TEARS AND CHEERS A TALE OF HEARTS & HEARTACHES

Women and Wiles

WHERE IS YOUR HUSBAND?

Has he listened to the Siren's call? Is he more susceptible to a wicked woman's wiles than to your tears?

BEWARE OF THE "TIGER GIRL"!

She is responsible for a large share of This World's Unhappiness.

Don't forget Next Friday, September 23rd at the ISIS



CARLTON CAFE

Our Beautiful Ball Room Now Open.

DANCE

To the Wonderful Carlton Orchestra

TONIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT

TELEPHONE
CENTRAL
2301-2337

THE TROCADERO GRILL

14, ASTOR ROAD

TEL. N. 1664

IS NOTED FOR THE UNVARYING EXCELLENCE OF ITS

Steaks, Chops, Mixed Grill, Sea Food, and Poultry, etc.



"LIKE OLD TIMES"

Private Buffet Bar in charge of the popular Number One boy, Ah Pao, formerly No. 1 at the Palace Bar. First Class Table d'Hote meals at reasonable charges

SPECIAL MONTHLY RATE TO BOARDERS

Direct Supervision and Management of
J. A. RAYNES



FAVORITES RETURN!



Smith and Bella Jackson who are appearing to-night at

ST. GEORGE'S CAFE

in response to

POPULAR REQUEST

HARRY CURTIS,
Supt. of Service

BOB AKEO,
Manager.

U. S. TOURISTS ON HOMEWARD WAY

Exodus From England In Full
Swing—Six Ships To Take
12,000 Persons

London, August 8.—Although Americans began dribbling homeward a week ago, the real exodus of tourists will get into full swing this week. Some 12,000 are booked to sail on six boats leaving British ports within the next seven days. The United States Mail Line—the only line plying between American and British ports under the American flag—accounts for about 2,500 on three ships.

A party of 100 American sailors from the battleship Utah, the flagship of Vice-Admiral Niblack, arrived in London today to take in the sights of the British capital. They are the first of 1000 who will be brought in similar parties before the battleship leaves English waters.

"Rubberneck" motor buses were in waiting with guides to explain the landmarks. The sailors were first greeted at the Tower of London by a policeman, a "beef eater" member of the guard and his pet dog, who jointly removed all cameras and then escorted the party through. They carefully warned souvenir fiends that the crown jewels are not like German helmets and iron crosses and, consequently, must be left where they were. Great regret was expressed by some members of the party that they were unable to take home even the Kohinoor diamond. Later they took in the bridge, the houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's. They are very favorably regarded by the fair sex, who have not forgotten the war days and bear in mind the fact that the dollar still is at a premium in buying British sterling.

Just before the Utah left Niblack issued this statement: "We have had a delightful stay and are glad we came. Every one has shown great kindness to the Americans. We have had a wonderful time."

In the evening Admiral Niblack gave a reception and dance on board, which was attended by Princess Mary, the Duke of York and the Duke of Connaught.

New York Stock

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, September 14:

AMERICAN STOCKS

Liberty Bonds 3rd	4 1/2's	92.20
Victory Bonds	4 1/2's	92.20
1922-23	4 1/2's	99.00
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible	6's 1925	100 1/2
Standard Oil Co. of New York	7's 1931	104 1/2
New York City	4 1/2's	90.00
1915	4 1/2's	90.00
British American Tobacco Co., Ltd. Common	12 1/2's	12 1/2
Pacific Development Corporation Stock	10.00	10.00

OTHER QUOTATIONS

New York, Sept. 6.	Bar Silver	63 1/2
	Demand Sterling	369 1/2
	Centrifugal Sugar	4.61
	Manilla Hemp	6 1/2

STOCKS

American Smelter	36 1/4
American Sugar	62
American Tel. and Tel.	108 1/2
Amoco	26 1/2
Aetna	85 1/2
Holden Locomotive	30
Baltimore and Ohio	37 1/2
Beth Steel	51 1/2
Cal Petroleum	37
Canadian Pacific	112 1/2
Engo. Milw. and St. Paul	25 1/4
Republic Steel	58 1/4
Goa Cane	8 1/2
General Electric	123 1/2
General Motors	10
Great Northern	72 1/2
New York Central	71 1/2
Reading	67 1/2
Southern Pacific	77
Studebaker	74 1/2
Texas Co.	36 1/4
Union Pacific	119 1/2
U. S. Steel	56
Westinghouse	44 1/4
U. S. Rubber	48 1/2

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangtse from Ningpo: Mr. J. C. Bowker.

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang from Hongkong: Mr. M. Ballard.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo from Hankow: Mr. P. A. Chinchole.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow: Mr. Bown, Mr. and Mrs. Siebel and infant.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow: Miss Darialskaisa, Mrs. Gozi and 2 children, from Kiang: Mrs. Toogood and 2 children.

Per I.C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow: 1 Naval Rating; from Kiang: Major and Mrs. F. G. Payne, Mrs. and Miss Twigg, Mr. G. T. Salloun, Mrs. G. T. Salloun and 3 children, Mrs. Gamble.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia from Hongkong: Messrs. R. Atkinson, A. L. Benham, J. P. Buckley, J. Bartholomew, Miss Buntzen, Major E. Bowditch, Lt.

Comdr. S. P. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. Chan Chu-wan, Mrs. A. H. Carroll and 2 children, Mrs. H. A. Carvallo, Messrs. Chan Wing-keo, Y. C. Chan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Danenberg, Gov. W. C. Forbes, Miss K. Gourdin, Miss S. Halberg, Messrs. S. R. Hawthorne, G. Hogg, G. G. Hoppeley, F. B. Ingersoll, Mrs. M. E. Irwin, Lt. Col. G. Johnston, Miss M. Johnston, Messrs. R. Julian, Kwak Yuen, E. K. Kwa, Lee Yuk-tong, Lt. and Mrs. M. S. Lindgrove, Mrs. A. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Lynch, Col. F. R. McCoy, Miss V. Mackenzie, Messrs. May Louie, A. Madar, T. Nishiyama, Mr. and Mrs. E. Noakes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nolasco and 2 children, Mrs. L. Perreau, Miss A. M. Robinson, Messrs. A. R. Robinson, Redmayne, E. S. Reyes, W. Shih, H. G. Sum, Mrs. A. G. Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Schaffner, Messrs. B. A. Tozzer, Tong Tien-yu, Un Kwok Ip, Mstr. Un Keok-ping, Mr. and Mrs. Un Hew-fan, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Sul-leung, Lt. E. O. Wood, General L. Wood, Messrs. W. G. Williams, H. P. Whitmarsh, J. F. Walker.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

China	Aug. 12
Ecuador	Aug. 16
Taiyo Maru	Aug. 17
Shabonee	Aug. 30
Siberia Maru	Aug. 30
West Isip	July 25
Empire State	Sept. 6
Tenyo Maru	Sept. 12

FOR VANCOUVER

Emp. of Russia	Aug. 21
Monteale	Aug. 27
Empress of Asia	Sept. 17

FOR SEATTLE

Silver State	Aug. 17
Edmore	Aug. 27
Fushimi Maru	Aug. 28
West Isip	Sept. 2
Kaystone State	Sept. 16
Katori Maru	Sept. 17

FOR TACOMA

Africa Maru	Aug. 30
Hawaii Maru	Sept. 7

FOR PORTLAND

West Keats	Aug. 17
Montague	Aug. 27
Abercos	Sept. 5
West Nivaria	Sept. 10

FOR PORT TOWNSEND

Atlanta City	Sept. 10
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FOR NEW YORK

Lyons Maru	Aug. 16
Havre Maru	Aug. 25
Atrous	Aug. 26
City of Canton	Sept. 2
Schodack	Sept. 4
Tuscan Prince	Sept. 10
Knight Templar	Sept. 13
Dakar Maru	Sept. 16

FOR LONDON

Telrasias	Aug. 11
Mishima Maru	Aug. 16
Gothic star	Aug. 25
Manela	Aug. 25
Sado Maru	Aug. 29
Glenade	Aug. 30
Calchas	Aug. 31
Keemun	Sept. 1
Kashmir	Sept. 2
Gleanmor	Sept. 3
Kitano Maru	Sept. 13
Khyber	Sept. 14

FOR LIVERPOOL

Cyclops	Aug. 14
Ascanius	Sept. 7
Ningchow	Sept. 7

FOR COPENHAGEN

Afrika	Aug. 11
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FOR HAMBURG

Dryden	Aug. 12
Himalaya Maru	Aug. 15
Tottori Maru	Aug. 19
Alabama Maru	Sept. 4
Alaska Maru	Sept. 5
Mayebashi Maru	Sept. 8

FOR GOTHENBURG

Japan	Sept. 5
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FOR MARSEILLES

Porthos	Aug. 13
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FOR TRIESTE

Trieste	Aug. 30
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FOR CALCUTTA

Arratoon Apar	Aug. 17
Tanda	Aug. 26
Takada	Sept. 14
Celebes Maru	Sept. 16

FOR BOMBAY

Dunera	Aug. 16
Dilwara	Sept. 9

Princess Theatre

(Cor. of Woohang & Chapoo Roads)

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THEDA BARA

in

"DEVIL'S DAUGHTER"

in 5 parts

PEARL WHITE

THE PEERLESS, FEARLESS STAR

in

"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"

2nd Episode

"SNUB" POLLARD

in

"WALTZ ME AROUND"

One Reel Comedy

Two performances daily
7.15 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.

Price: Dress Circle 40 Cts.
Stalls 20 Cts.

Matinee every Saturday and Sunday, at 3.00 p.m.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Miss Wadman, Messrs. H. P. Wadman, E. T. Ohnbeyer, W. G. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. and Miss Farling.

Per C.N. s.s. Luny for Klu-kiang: Mrs. and Miss Grainger and child, Mr. A. Lello; for Hankow: Messrs. Fresson, J. Robertson, Leslie, H. Langley, F. V. Simpson, T. L. Rawthorne, J. M. Pearson, H. W. Allison, H. W. McMeekin, E. G. Barnes, W. C. G. Clifford, D. Leach, W. R. Ricketts.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow for Tsingtao: Mr. and Mrs. W. Turner, Misses Hamlyn, I. Bauld.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Weihaiwei: Mrs. G. McIntosh, Mrs. F. W. Spencer and child, Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Solanders, Messrs. F. W. Spencer, A. V. Monk; for Chefoo: Dr. E. J. Pell, Mr. Kondo; for Tientsin: Prof. E. Pattenan, Mrs. H. F. Browett, Miss Whitfield, Mr. F.

ISIS THEATRE

MATINEE TODAY 3 p.m.

"THE SON OF TARZAN"

The final three episodes

TONIGHT THE LAST NIGHT

KATHERINE MACDONALD

The American Beauty

in

"THE THUNDERBOLT"

The romance of the strangest marriage on record.

ST. GEORGE'S

Open Air Cinema

217 Bubbling Well Road

TONIGHT!

A picture of laughs and roars!

THE BREEZIEST, SWIFTEST, MOST DELIGHTFUL

Comedy-Drama produced since

HECTOR WAS A PUP

"Peck's Bad Girl"

A GOLDWYN PICTURE

BY TEX CHARWATE

with that "so different" alluring comedienne

MABEL NORMAND

SEE THE STORY OF THE TOWN SCAMP AND THE CITY VAMP.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

"THE SOCIETY SPOT OF SHANGHAI"

Spend the Entire Evening in Refined Surroundings, Dining and Dancing

DINNER DE LUXE at 8.30 p.m.

A La Carte Orders and Special Dinners on Short Notice. Cuisine and Service the best

IN OUR
SUMMER
GARDEN
(THIRD WEEK—POPULAR REQUEST)
YOUR
YOURLO
GREAT INTERNATIONAL
DANCER
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PIROUETTE TURNER
IN NEW DANCES



DINNER, DANCING AND ENTERTAINMENT ALL IN ONE

Astor House Famous Dance Orchestra

EARL CURENS, MUSICAL DIRECTOR

Reserve your table early

Phone—North 908 and 200

BRAND NEW AND SENSATIONAL
PRESENTATIONS
AT THE
APOLLO THEATRE
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER
19th, 20th and 21st

THOMAS H. INCE
PRESENTS
**DOROTHY DALTON,
CHARLES RAY and
LOUISE GLAUM**
IN
"THE WEAKER SEX"

By ALICE BROWN.

THRILLING.....SOUL STIRRING

IT CARRIES A MESSAGE OF REAL APPEAL
A SMASHING CHARMING PLAY WITH
A WONDERFUL WOMAN AT THE HELM.
YOU WILL BE WISE NOT TO MISS IT.

Usual prices Booking at Robinson's

COMMENCING THURSDAY NEXT.

A SPECIAL WEEK-END TREAT.

FOR WOMEN. MEN WILL DIE!
FOR GOLD. MEN WILL DARE!
FOR DIAMONDS. MEN WILL
TURN THE WORLD!

LEONCE PERRET presents
**"The EMPIRE
OF
DIAMONDS"**

SIX PARTS LAVISH! GORGEOUS! SPARKLING! SIX PARTS

THE WHIRL OF WALL STREET. What misdeeds are committed in your name!

THE STRAND OF LONDON. Women want you adorn their ears, fingers and breasts.

RADIANT. Men want you to woo and win their lady loves.

GLORIOUS.

SCINTILLANT.

SEE DIAMONDS ARE KING SEE

A FIGHT FOR DIAMONDS, A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS.

A FIGHT FOR A WOMAN'S LOVE. THERE IS LURE OF BEAUTY IN THIS FASCINATING 'DRAMA.

Booking at Robinson's

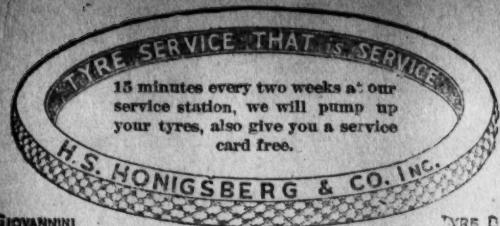
To-day at 3 p.m. The Latest Triangle Presentation! The most loveable little devil of the screen

OLIVE THOMAS in the latest extra special feature

"TOTON"
6 PARTS

To-night at 9.15 p.m. The World's Biggest Motion Picture

"THE WHIP"
(By CECIL RALEIGH and HENRY HAMILTON)
8 PARTS 8 ACTS



The China Press

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1921

ARE you having trouble with the engine in your motor truck?
Install GILL PISTON RINGS and the chances are your troubles will end.
THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.
9 Hongkong Road Tel. C. 6000

Business and Official Notices

Cable "MOORE" Shanghai ESTABLISHED 1874 AL. ABC 5th Ed. & Bentley's Codes

L. MOORE & CO. LIMITED

45 Kiangle Road Shanghai Auctioneers, Valuers, Land Brokers

Phone: Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. C. 6123 Auction Dept. C. 153

AUCTION INDEX

Monday, September 19th.—Superior Household Furniture and Sundries, at 66 Sinza Road.

Monday, September 19th.—Excellent Wines and good Provisions in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Wednesday, September 21st.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries in back Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Friday, September 23rd.—A splendid general collection of Postage Stamps in upper Salesroom at 4.30 p.m. Catalogues now ready and stamps on view.

Saturday, September 24th.—Superior Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Thursday, September 29th.—Superior Household Furniture and Sundries at No. 6 Weihsai Road.

Friday, October 7th.—A splendid collection of mint King George's, including highest values, all obsolete in upper Salesroom at 4.30 p.m.

Friday, October 21st.—First part of general collection saved from wreck of S.S. "Hung Moh" in upper Salesroom at 4.30 p.m.

SPORTSMAN'S AUCTION

We shall be having a Sportsman's Auction towards the end of the month, and shall be glad to receive articles for it at an early date.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Land Brokers, Valuers & Appraisers

Will sell within their Salesroom No. 49 KIANGSE ROAD On Monday, 19th Sept., 1921 Commencing at 10 a.m.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

Comprising

- 1 Red plush-covered drawing room suite, 1 Mahogany-stained tapestry-covered drawing room suite, 1 Mahogany-stained dining room suite, 1 Mahogany-stained bedroom suite, 1 Mahogany-stained wardrobe with bevelled-edge mirrors, 1 Mahogany-stained chest of drawers, 1 Mahogany-stained washstand, 1 Mahogany-stained arm chair, 1 Mahogany-stained white enameled iron bedstead, 1 Mahogany-stained electric reading lamp, 1 Mahogany-stained picture, 1 Mahogany-stained vase, 1 Mahogany-stained ornament, etc., etc.

also

at 12.15 p.m. sharp

- 1 Buick 6-cylinder, 7-seater, 1920 model motor car with summer and winter tops, and electric lights.
- 1 Buick 4-cylinder, 5-seater motor car may be tried on application at our office.
- 2 Sewing machines.
- 1 Bicycle.
- 1 Rickshaw.

On View Friday.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Land Brokers, Valuers & Appraisers

Will sell within their Godown No. 18 PEKING ROAD On Tuesday, 20th Sept., 1921 at 10 a.m.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Etc.

comprising:

Dining tables, center tables, sideboards with mirror back, hat and umbrella stands, writing desks, tapestry covered chairs, sofas, couches, enameled basins, cabinets and sundries, etc., etc.

On View Monday.

BATIK IS EXPENSIVE:

But Batik is exclusive. The secret Javanese art of Batik is known only to a few families in the Dutch Indies, therefore the true handmade Batik is as expensive there as it is in Shanghai. Machine made imitations are sold for less, but they bear no resemblance either in beauty or durability to the true Batik. Embroideries made by this process are classified among those most exclusive and most sought after. Beautiful specimens of this handicraft, made perfect for ladies wear in imperishable colors on fine silk, is on view (by appointment) at No. 1, Yu Yuen Road or at any time at Messrs. Hall and Holtz, Squires and at Ye Gift Shop.

Auction of Sundry Cargo.

NOEL, MURRAY & CO. LIMITED

Will sell at Salesroom On Monday, 19th September, Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

A Large Quantity of

SANAGEN (4, 8 and 16 oz. bottles), Plain Thin Glass Tumblers, Wire Netting, Assorted Tiles, White Zinc, Files, Pain Oil, White Cotton Handkerchiefs, Razors, "Certain-Teed" and Hygienic Kalsomine, Electric Ware, Composition, Garters, Biscuits, Sardines, Dry Gin, Superior Claret, Ginger Brandy, Beer, Jam, Piece Goods and Cotton Samples, Electric Bulbs (240 volts, 16 and 50 c.p.), etc., etc.

also

10 Rolls "Agrippa" Light, Medium and Heavy Belting 1, 1 1/2, 3 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9", 200 Dozen Towels, 7 Cases Standardised Natural Indian Indigo 45/50 Powder, 3 Doz. Panama Hats, 20 Kegs Nails.

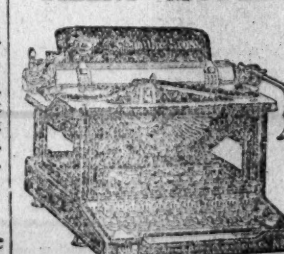
and

(For account of the Concerned) 26 Bales American Cotton

On View Morning of Sale.

L. C. Smith & Bros.

TYPEWRITER No. 8 SILENT MODEL



Ball Bearing, Long Wearing, Silent Running.

Equipped with all up-to-date improvements Built for service and efficiency and of finest workmanship and construction, it is the most perfect typewriter ever offered in China.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.

Agents, 5 Peking Road, Shanghai. Tel. C. 348.

Ask for

SANDY MAC

SPECIAL LIQUEUR

Scotch Whisky

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2895.

GAME SEASON

NOTICE is hereby given that the close season for pheasants, deer, hare and partridges will expire on September 30.

The sale of hen pheasants and of pheasants denuded of their feathers, is absolutely prohibited.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 15, 1921. 41434

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

With all conveniences and full board. Suite consisting of sitting room, bedroom with private bath, dressing room and verandah. Also, separately, two well-furnished bedrooms. Arrangements can be made for the use of a private car for going to and returning from the office at fixed times.

Inspection daily, 10 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. Apply 612 Rue de l'Observatoire, near French Park. 2nd row of buildings. No. 10 trams stop at door. 41452

S.H.N.R. MOKANSHAN LAUNCH SERVICE

Kindly note that our Mokanshan launch service is liable to suspension without notice on account of the heavy rain fall. Intending visitors should better enquire from the undersigned before booking tickets.

ACTING TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Telephone N. 1105. 41468

HAN SHEN & CO.

HAND MADE LACE

ORDERS ACCEPTED FOR ANY QUANTITY

13 Kiukiang Road.
行洋興合 41489

PHARMACIE ORIENTALE

P369 Nanking Road.

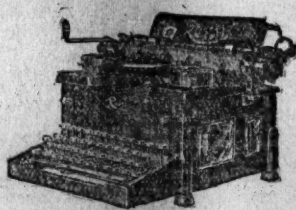
Starts business for pharmaceutical goods, drugs, dispensing and prescriptions on the 18th September. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prescription executed on the spot. Inspection cordially solicited. 41500

URGENT

Don't forget that you have not been saving as much as you should. Don't plan how and when to quit before you start, but determine to stick.

Buy at once a \$2,000.00 I. S. S. Premium Bond.

International Savings Society
7 Avenue Edouard VII SHANGHAI.



WHY A ROYAL TYPEWRITER?

COMPARE THE WORK

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO

Exclusive Sales Agents
23 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Stewart
Hand Operated



WARNING SIGNAL

FOR AUTOMOBILES

Beautifully finished in black, baked in enamel. Built to outwear two or three cars

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

TAXI?
Yellow & Black
No. 202

If you have Tls. 50,000 and want to invest in a Solid Business with good returns,

Apply to Box 848, The China Press. 41429

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF CHINA NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that The Industrial Development Bank of China has been duly authorized to issue banknotes and to act as agent to the Government treasury.

From the 9th of September, 1921, the above named Bank will issue banknotes in five different denominations, namely, \$1, \$5, \$10, \$50 and \$100.

All sub-treasuries of different Provinces and special Areas and Agents of the Board of Communications will receive the notes at their face value, for payment of taxes, duties, freights, posts, telegrams, etc.

The above named Bank has ample reserve fund for the redemption of the notes issued and also have appointed agents for redemption of the notes issued at places where there are no branches.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF CHINA HEAD OFFICE, PEKING.

Chairman of Board of Directors: Pan Fu
Vice-Chairman: Yu Ya Ching
President: Chang Shou Yung
Vice-President: S. S. Woo
Manager of Shanghai: Zah Yung Jel
Sub-Manager of Shanghai: Moh Tsing Ding. 41215

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 16 and 17

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 20 and 21

Business and Official Notices

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION Chinese Government railways PEKING-HANKOW LINE

Short Term Bonds

In 1915, the Peking-Hankow Railway has floated a loan amounting to two million and five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000) which has been oversubscribed. Interests have been paid and bonds retired punctually.

With a view to develop the traffic along its line, to strengthen the old bridge, to erect new bridges, to increase the efficiency of its administration, the Peking-Hankow Railway, with the approval of the Ministry of Communications a new loan amounting to four million dollars (\$4,000,000), bearing an interest higher than the previous loan.

Subscriptions will be taken place either at the Banks designated below, or at the Accounting Department or the Peking-Hankow Railway.

The regulations governing the issuance of the bonds are as follows:

Regulations governing the Issuance of Peking-Hankow Railway Short-Term Bonds.

(Improvement)

Art. 1. With a view to develop the traffic along its line, the Peking-Hankow Railway is authorized by the Ministry of Communications to float a short term loan, to be known as Peking-Hankow Railway Short Term Bonds.

Art. 2. The total amount of the bonds is fixed at four million dollars (\$4,000,000) Peking currency.

Art. 3. The denominations of the bonds are of four kinds: namely, \$10,000, \$1,000, \$100, and \$50.

Art. 4. Interest for the bonds is 0.8% monthly.

Art. 5. Subscriptions will be taken place within one month and half, that is, from August 16th to September 30th, the tenth year of Chinese Republic.

Art. 6. The term of the bonds is four and half years. Interest for the first six months shall be paid in advance at the time of subscription. \$500,000 bonds shall be retired in every six months by drawing, until the total issue shall be retired on March 31, the 15th year of Chinese Republic. The drawing shall be taken place on March 15 and September 15 of every year, supervised by representatives from the Ministry of Communications.

Art. 7. Subscriptions shall be closed at the end of September, the tenth year of Chinese Republic. Subscriptions paid before this date shall receive a monthly interest of 0.8%, to be counted by days, from date of subscription to the end of September which, together with the interest for the first six months (from November 1st, the tenth year of Chinese Republic, to March 31st the eleventh year) shall be deducted from the amount of subscription at the time when payment is made. Interest shall hereafter be paid semi-annually.

Art. 8. The bonds shall be sold at ninety two dollars and eighty cents (\$92.80) per every hundred dollars (\$100), but shall be retired at the par value.

Art. 9. Those bonds which have been drawn shall receive interests only up to the end of the term in which the drawing has taken place, whatever the date of payment will be.

Art. 10. Beginning from the time when subscription is closed, the Peking-Hankow Railway shall reserve every month \$100,000 from its operating revenues to be deposited in the following banks which shall act as its subscription agents, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, the Kinchen Banking Corporation, the Sing Hua Savings Bank, the Salt Bank, etc., as guarantees for the payment of the bonds and interests.

Art. 11. The above-mentioned banks shall act as the agents of the Peking-Hankow Railway for the sale of the Bonds. But they shall from time to time advice with the Accounting Department of the Peking-Hankow Railway. Interests shall be paid and bonds retired through the same banks.

Art. 12. Detailed regulations governing the sale of the bonds shall be made separately.

Art. 13. The bonds shall not be registered in the name of the purchaser, but it may be so registered, if requested.

Art. 14. The bonds shall be good for guarantee money of the employees of the Chinese Government Railways.

Art. 15. The bonds shall be

good for securities or guarantees of the contractors, merchants, and transportation companies who may have contracts with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

Art. 16. The matured bonds and interest coupons shall be good for cash payment to the Peking-Hankow Railway.

Art. 17. In case of loss or destruction by fire of the bonds the original owner or owners shall notify the police office at the place of his residence the number of the bonds and the conditions when they are lost or destroyed, and shall also notify the bank of issue. At the same time, the facts shall be published in at least two daily newspapers. After two months, the bank of issue shall certify the facts and request the Peking-Hankow Railway to issue new bonds to take the place of the lost or destroyed bonds. Matured bonds not redeemed within five years, and interest coupons not redeemed within two years, shall be considered as void.

Note—In case of dispute or disputes arising out of the interpretations of these regulations, the original Chinese version shall be considered as valid. 41275

Removal Notice

THURMAN B. HAAS, M. D., specialist in diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat has removed his office to 573 Nanking Road (opposite American Drug Co.), Phone C. 6312. 41505

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" from Manila and Hongkong

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship damaged cargo ex s.s. "KEYSTONE STATE" will be held at the China Merchants Central Wharf, on Monday, September 19th, at 9 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler & Reeves, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,
Agents, 41377

S.S. "HAWKEYE STATE" from San Francisco and Seattle

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship damaged cargo ex s.s. "HAWKEYE STATE" will be held at the China Merchants Lower Wharf, on Monday, September 19th, at 9 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler & Reeves, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,
Agents, 41378

Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have decided to pay an Interim Dividend on the Ordinary Shares of Sh. Tls. 1.—(Tael One) per share to Shareholders on the register of the Company on the 19th September 1921.

The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from 15th September to the 19th September both days inclusive.

Oriental Cotton S. & W. Co. Ltd.
Arnold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
General Managers. 41335

NOTICE

I have this day been appointed AGENT for the SMALL INVESTORS' Co., at Shanghai. My office address will be 22, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Telephone C. 6346. Telegrams GOODINVEST, Shanghai.

A. K. CRADDOCK,
Shanghai, 12th September, 1921.

NOTICE

The Small Investors' Co.

From this date, Mr. A. K. CRADDOCK will act as AGENT for the above Company at Shanghai.

THE SMALL INVESTORS' CO.
DOUGLAS FLEMING,
Manager.

8 A Peking Rd., Shanghai.
Telephone C. 977 & C. 761.
Telegrams SAFEINVEST, Shanghai. 41335

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S.S. Co.'s Steamer "Chang-On," Capt. Warild, will leave from the Ninghsiao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, the 20th Sept., at about 12 o'clock (midnight) (Cabinets fitted with electric fans). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, \$40 single and \$60 return. For Freight or Passage, apply to office of the Company, 47-49 Avenue Edward VII. Telephone: Freight C. 1520; Passage C. 3283. 41495

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co.'s Steamer "Ning Shin", Captain Augestad, will leave from the Ninghsiao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Monday, the 19th Sept., at about 6 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single \$30 and return \$48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 47-49 Avenue Edward VII. Telephone: Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3283. 41488

ANNOUNCEMENT

Dr. CHARLES C. IRONS

Returned

15 Nanking Road,

Hours: 9-12; 2-5. Phone Cent. 2078. 41496

Conseil D'Administration Municipale De La Concession Francaise de Changhai

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1921

(20,000 debentures of Tls. 100 each),

Rate of interest 8% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 20,000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on May 30, 1921.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:—

1.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognized and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2.—The loan will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st July, 1931 and according to the figures determined by the Council.

3.—The loan will bear interest at 8% per annum, payable on the 30th day of June and 31st of December in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

4.—The property and income of the Municipality, deducting those which serve as security provided in the Municipal Loans of 1903, 1911, 1914 and 1916 are the security for the repayment of the money advanced and for the interest thereon in the present loan.

5.—The Members of the French Municipal Council are not personally liable in any way for the payment of either principal or interest.

6.—Applications for debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat.

7.—A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for must be deposited at the same time.

8.—Applications for Debentures under par will not be recognized by the Council.

9.—For further information, apply to Mr. P. LEGENDRE, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1921.
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.



China Press Sports

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1921



THREE OUTSIDERS WIN AT KIANGWAN; PRINCETON PAYS \$391, OTHERS HALF AS MUCH

Favorites Cash In The Other Events; Sport Was Ordinary

Three outsiders cashed at Kiangwan yesterday at the last day's racing of the International Recreation Club's 80th Meeting. Princeton, at \$391, Kiangwan Town at \$186, and Beloit Will at \$179 were the unexpected winners. They each won through a big field. Favorites in the other six events took the honors.

Princeton's win was a surprise to all but 28 of the thousands of racegoers that watched the eighth event. Only that number fancied him. Kiangwan Town had 47 followers and Beloit Will went to the post with but one more ticket backing him, 48. The three races were almost identical. Each had big fields, 17 in the eighth, 19 in the third and 20 in the sixth. The winners came out of the closely bunched groups at the stretch and held out for easy wins.

Kiangwan Town's win was in the Saturday Selling Plate, at 4 furlongs. The horse was bid in at the auction after the race by Mr. M. O. Springfield for \$450.

The classic of the card, the fifth race, The Autumn Handicap, at a mile and a quarter went to Mr. K. D. Soo's Easy Money. Vida had the horse well up to the front for the whole distance, went out in front in the stretch and won going away. Kewiki, the second choice in the betting barely got up in time for the place, beating Meguro out by half a length.

Beloit Will's victory in the sixth race was a big surprise. Le Lunatique had the public favor in the betting. Le Lunatique made a bold challenge in the stretch, but in spite of hard driving by Kewiki, the outsider galloped away from him for a two length win.

The seventh race furnished a nice contest. Co-operation, the favorite, Devotion second choice and Safety Light did all the running, though the other two starters, Newcastle and Mikasa were trailing close up. Co-operation lead from the start to the finish wire. Devotion and Safety Light challenged every step but were forced to place positions by three and two lengths respectively.

The Midland Plate, the eighth race saw a dead heat for place positions. Banful on the outside Princeton won his race by an easy two lengths, with Blue Diamond and Carlington fighting for second and third. They crossed the wire nose and nose.

The results follow:

First Race

1.—The Novice Race, mile and quarter, for griffins of 1921.

Mr. Powhattan's brown Rio Negro (Mr. Pinkerton) 162—1

Mr. K. H. Chin's bay Happy Day (Mr. K. H. Chin) 165—2

Mr. Z. H. Bros.' grey Carlington (Mr. L. F. Soong) 167—3

Also ran: Harding (Mr. P. C. Wu), Southern Star (Mr. R. S. Dallas), Attaboy (Mr. Spencer), Wild Thyme (Mr. J. H. Liddell), Zaandam (Mr. M. Sokoloff), Oxford Down (Mr. Ian Belth).

Won by neck; neck.

Time: 2:50.

Parl-Mutuel

	Wln. Place.
Rio Negro	162 353
Happy Day	308 409
Carlington	133 328

Total chances 1105 2170

For win, dividend—\$20.60, place 1st \$12.00, 2nd \$9.30, 3rd \$12.70.

Cash sweep—1st \$34, 2nd 167, 3rd 337. Unplaced—222, 315, 264, 388, 4 and 403.

Second Race

2.—The Polo Dash Handicap, three quarters of a mile, for China ponies that have been playing polo regularly this season and that have been started at this meeting.

Mr. Gilpin's grey Str Colla (Mr. Knoll) 155—1

Mr. Powhattan's ches. Gilbert (Mr. Sokoloff) 146—2

Mr. Powhattan's blk. Medical Union (Mr. J. K. Brand) 145—3

Also ran: Tivoli (Mr. Pinkerton), Harvestland (Mr. A. N. Dallas), Foreignland (Mr. R. S. Dallas), Bachelor Gay (Mr. Eastwood), Typhoon (Mr. Ian Belth), Oxis (Mr. W. Hill), White Foam

Shanghai Loses At Bowls 28-22 To Hongkong

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Hongkong, Sept. 17.—In an Interport Lawn Bowls match, Hongkong defeated Shanghai by 28 to 22.

AMERICAN CO., S.V.C. PREPARES FOR FALL CAMP

Company Cup Shoot Set For Sunday After Big Official Tiffin

The fourth annual camp of the American Company, S.V.C., will open on Friday evening, September 23, at 6.00 p.m., when the company will fall in at the rifle range for roll call.

Although the camp is a practically new event in the life of the American Company, it has come to stay and it is predicted that the success of last year will even be exceeded this year.

A very thorough canvass of the company has been made and, though a few, for business reasons, will be unable to attend, it is expected that every man present in Shanghai will spend part of the time under canvas, while a big majority will be in camp for the entire period.

Major Ransom is home on leave and his presence will be greatly missed. However, the company will have an able commander in Lieutenant Olsen who will be supported by Lieutenant Baldwin and 2nd Lieut. Sauer.

Mess. Sgt. Engstrom, who handled the chow problem so successfully last year, is again in charge and quality and quantity are assured. Under his supervision, the kitchen is kept as sweet as the Carlton's and the menu, though not so long or fancy, is much better for hungry men.

On Saturday morning and afternoon and Sunday morning, the company will fire the S.V.C. Qualification Course. This is made the more interesting by the award of many valuable prizes made possible by the generosity of American business firms.

AMERICAN COMPANY CUP

This cup was presented by the company to be competed for each year at the annual rifle meeting by teams of three men each, representing each unit of the Defense Forces of Shanghai. The cup cannot be won outright but souvenirs are presented to the members of the winning team and also to the man making the highest individual score.

The competition will take place on Sunday, September 25, at 2.00 p.m. sharp. Drawing for rounds and order of firing will take place at S. V. C. Headquarters, Town Hall, on Thursday, September 22, at noon.

A committee under Lt. Sauer are preparing a smoker for Saturday evening at 8.30. It will be an informal affair and a jolly time is promised. A special arrangement is being made this year whereby members of the company may bring guests to dinner and the smoker after.

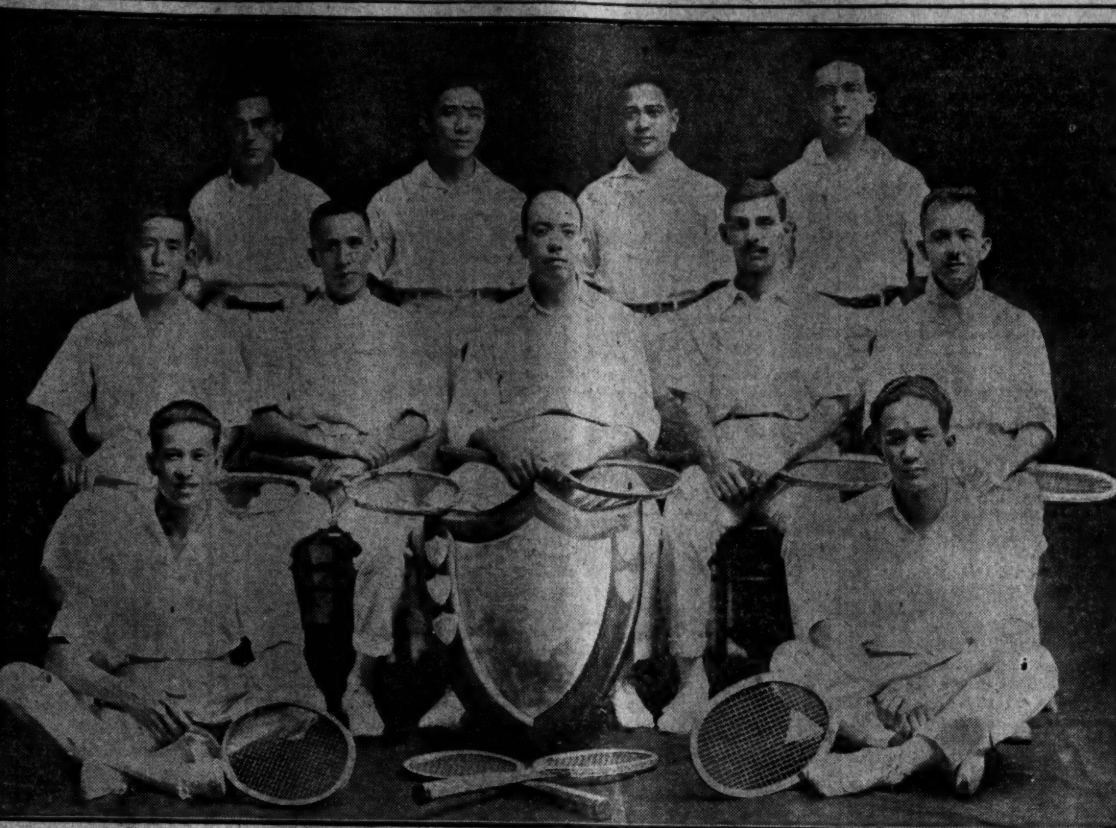
SUNDAY TIFIN

The entire company will be on hand for Sunday tiffin at which time Consul-General Cunningham, Admiral Straus, Colonel Marr Johnson, Major Pilcher and other notable guests will be on hand. A picture will be taken before tiffin and everyone, including the guests, are requested to be present at 12 noon sharp.

After the competition for the American Company cup, the American Company will be at home to their friends and it is hoped that many will be present. The camp will be thrown open for the inspection of visitors. Tea will be served and after it, the prizes for all competitions will be distributed.

There are still a few members who have not responded to the call and they are requested to notify Sgt. Kay, C-1954, at what meals they will be present in order that ample provision can be made for them.

Portuguese Sporting Association, Champion Tennis Club For 1921



The Portuguese Sporting Association tennis team which last week won the City League Tennis Championship of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association, pictured above, comprises Messrs. E. and A. A. Leitao, the latter seated in the center is captain of the team; A. R. Leitao and Carnavaro, the latter on Capt. Leitao's left is the Portuguese champion at tennis; and Roberts, Oliveira, Silva, Passos, Gomes and Ribeiro.

The Portuguese Sporting Association won through the seven weeks of play in the City Tournament against the strongest tennis clubs of Shanghai. They never did poorer than 4 matches won to one lost, and won two series by 5 matches straight. Only the Recs, the Columbia Country Club, the Country Club and the Cercle Sportif scored against them, and those clubs but once each.

At the conclusion of play the Portuguese club had a record of 26 matches won to four lost. Their nearest competitors was the strong Shanghai Recreation Club, which finished second in the standings, with a record of 20 matches won to 10 lost. The Portuguese club this year repeated their performance of 1920 when they won the tournament by one sole point.

DUNLOP WINS IN SINGLES FINALS AT LAWN BOWLS

Noses Out Over Aitkinhead In 24th Head By Score Of 21-20

George Dunlop won the single lawn bowls championship of Shanghai yesterday in a nip and tuck match against Aitkinhead, which was not decided until the final 24th head was rolled, when the score at 20-all, the last bowled wood was made to decide the title.

The match was bowled on the Hongkew greens. The ground was heavy after the rains, but yet it was true. The quality of bowling was equal to that of any previous championship event, to say the least. The crowd was fair, considering the uncertainty of the weather.

In the first head Dunlop made four woods and Aitkinhead in the last wood came through and laid the shot, scoring one. His ball didn't touch the jack but it was within an inch of so doing. It was a beautiful shot.

The next head gave three to Dunlop. In the third head Dunlop won again with a toncher. The fourth head gave Dunlop two. It was a good head. The fifth went to Aitkinhead with three. The sixth, seventh and eighth were Dunlop's all for good head.

Aitkinhead scored a four in the ninth. The tenth was close. Aitkinhead laid four in the 11th but Dunlop with his last wood came through for one, with some fine bowling.

In the 16th Aitkinhead laid 2 and Dunlop 1. He added three more in the 17th and one more on the next. Dunlop was short in the 17th. The score at this stage was 17-15 in favor of Aitkinhead.

In the 20th Dunlop got four. Aitkinhead with first ball and three short, tried to save on the fourth wood, and went clean through. The score was raised to 19-18 in favor of Dunlop.

The next head brought the score up to 20-18 in favor of Aitkinhead. Dunlop got up to 19 in the 22nd with a good shot and Aitkinhead laid one more. In the 23rd Aitkinhead laid a good two and he almost had three, his last wood covering everything up. He thought it was safe. Dunlop came in with a big curve, however and allowed him only one, saving the game and the championship.

In the last head the marker was called to decide by measure, with the score at 20-all. He ruled in favor of Aitkinhead. The latter with his last wood, trying to draw short, was quite too short and ran clear across the green and knocked Dunlop's wood toward the jack, leaving the final count at 21-20, in favor of the latter.

SHANGHAI SWIMMERS WILL FINISH INTERPORT TRAINING AT MINIATURE GALA TUESDAY

Local Talent Confident Of Success At Hongkong Competitions

Preparations have now been completed for the despatch of the Shanghai swimming and water polo team to take part in the interport against Hongkong on September 28, 29 and 30 and October 1 in the fine bath of the Victoria Recreation Club, and the team is scheduled to leave here next Thursday on the s.s. Wingsang.

The following members will compose the team: E. A. Brodie, J. B. Brown, C. J. Encarnacao, A. P. Goldman, L. Goldman, R. W. MacCabe (Captain), F. A. Remedios, E. A. S. Siemssen and J. R. Tordy, and it may be said that, though this aggregation is by no means Shanghai's best, more especially in the matter of water polo, still they form as strong a body as has ever gone down from Shanghai to compete against the Crown Colony's best swimming and water polo exponents.

It has been a strange coincidence that, on both the previous occasions when a Shanghai team visited Hongkong, the Model Settlement representatives came off best in the straight swimming events, though they lost the water polo match, which carried a lot of points (7, on this occasion). In 1908 MacCabe won the 220, quarter and half mile events, also capturing the Throwing the Water Polo Ball competition; in 1913 Berthet won the 100, 220, 440 and 880 yards titles. Shanghai scored nothing else than those individual victories in 1909 and 1913.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT

This year, however, Shanghai's prospects are much brighter: for, in addition to the hopes placed in Siemssen and Tordy for the 100 yards, and in the former for the 440 yards, quarter and half mile events, the relay race will be a very speedy one, including besides the above two speed-kings such sprinters as Brodie, A. P. Goldman and Remedios. The distance for the relay race is 50 yards, namely two lengths of the Y. R. C. bath; hence our local representatives will need to negotiate their turn to the best advantage.

With a view to getting them into trim for this important event, weighted as it is with no less than 5 points in the interport aggregate, it is planned to stage a relay race at Tuesday's miniature gala (which is being organized in the interests of the trip expenses to take place in the Municipal Bath), and the quintette that will oppose them will be: C. Brown, R. O. Ozorio and F. V. Reid. Each man will swim two lengths, 200 feet, but the latter five men will be allowed 15 secs. start, which according to the recorded times of the whole ten men should result in a dead heat. All spectators who turn up on Tuesday night should, therefore, see a first-class race, as all the Shanghai speedsters, with the exception of Fetherstonhaugh, the best of the lot, will be in the race.

AT TUESDAY'S GALA

At this self-same miniature gala there will be an exhibition of diving, in which Shanghai excels this year, and also a water polo match between the Shanghai Interport VII and the Rest. The sides will take the water as follows:

Shanghai VII The Rest
L. Goldman G. T. W. R. Wilson
C. J. Encarnacao B. R. A. Berthet
F. A. Remedios B. I. D. Macdonald
R. W. MacCabe E. F. Mearns
E. A. Brodie F. A. F. Brown
J. B. Brown F. L. Encarnacao
A. P. Goldman F. A. Remedios
Mr. J. H. McGregor will act as referee.

A good game is looked forward to, especially if I. D. Macdonald is back in town and available for play, as he, Berthet, Mearns and Wilson should, were they able to travel, be on the Shanghai VII. It would be unfortunate in some respects if the Rest should win, though in others a parting defeat might serve to make the local VII work all the harder to bring home the flag from Hongkong.

HONGKONG IS STRONG

On Friday evening the five Rowing Club members of the team had a little practice at the club's bath, with L. Goldman between the sticks, and he acquitted himself first-rate, as those who have seen him before in the role of custodian expected he would, though it must be either 1909 or 1913.

Claim Holland As Birthplace Of Golf

Contrary to the general belief, the claim has recently been advanced that Holland, not Scotland, was the birthplace of golf. One of the most ancient and interesting of the pictures in which the game is portrayed was made at Bruges and is in the tallpiece of the "Book of Hours." The players are three in number and have only one club apiece, the head of which is steel or steel-covered, and they play with a ball each. The feature which gives the picture a peculiar interest is that all others show the game on ice, the putting being at a stake, while in the "Book of Hours" the players are putting at a hole in the turf, as in the modern game. It is uncertain at what date the game was introduced into Scotland, but in 1457 its popularity had become so great as to interfere with the more important pursuit of archery.

TENNIS DOUBLES TOURNEY IS SET FOR TOMORROW

Play Postponed One Week By Continued Rains; On New Schedule

The doubles tournament of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis association which has been postponed because of wet grounds since last Monday, has been set back one week.

The first round will be played tomorrow with 10 pairs scheduled. A total of twenty-one couples are entered representing the strongest players in every large tennis club in Shanghai.

The first round matches are: Toussaint and Carnavaro vs. R. J. Saunders and Gomes vs. J. R. Tordy and D. E. Wythe vs. E. and A. Leitao vs. Hawes and T. W. R. Wilson.

Caution and C. Lunt vs. Knowles and Mancel-Smith. A. F. and L. R. Whien vs. Tanaka and Okada.

The second round is now set for Wednesday, the third round for Friday, the semi-finals for Monday, September 26, and the final for Wednesday, September 28.

said that the shooting left lots to be desired.

Reports from all those who have recently been in Hongkong are uniformly to the effect that the Southern VII is a very strong one, but if all the members of the Shanghai septette do their best, there is every chance of Shanghai capturing the water polo match.

In diving, Brown (our local champion at the sport), Brodie, Goldman and Siemssen ought to make a good showing, while in all the other individual events Shanghai is well represented, as follows:

100 and 220 yards: Siemssen, Tordy and Brodie.
440 yards: Siemssen, Brodie and Brown.
880 yards: Siemssen, Remedios and Tordy.
100 yards back stroke: C. J. Encarnacao, who is strict training for this event, as neither Buss nor A. K. Brown are travelling.

Throwing the Polo Ball and Long Plunge: R. W. MacCabe.

The following is the program for the interport gala:

Wednesday, Sept. 28:—880 yards. Throwing the Polo Ball. (Note: these two events will take place outside the bath, in the harbor.)

Thursday, Sept. 29:—220 yards. Long Plunge.

Friday, Sept. 30:—440 yards. Running Headers from spring-board.

Saturday, Oct. 1:—100 yards. Standing Headers (High Dive). 100 yards back stroke. Relay Race. Water Polo Match.

It is to be hoped that a large representative crowd turn up on Tuesday night at the Municipal Bath to see the practices referred to above, and after that nothing remains but for the men chosen to represent Shanghai to keep in top-notch condition and return with a better showing as a team than was the case in either 1909 or 1913.

Suzanne Lenglen's Default Was A Tragedy Of Sportdom

There were two great tragedies in sportdom in 1921—one was the shattering of the hopes and confidence of the popular Georges Carpentier, who was decisively beaten at Jersey City on July 2 by the giant Jack Dempsey; the other was the collapse and defaulting and final cancellation of the American tour of Suzanne Lenglen, the tennis idol of France, the champion girl player of the world.

Miss Lenglen's arrival in America in mid-August was the culmination of her fondest dream. "A dream," she said about ship, "that took root in my mind two years ago has come true. I am in America. I have crossed the ocean and I am in the country that has occupied my thoughts since one eventful day back in 1919, the most eventful, stirring day of my entire life. I am here on a mission that has filled my thoughts by day and my dreams by night. The vision has taken definite form; the will of the wisest that has dominated that part of my soul, which is reserved for the game I love is no longer a phantom, but a fact. And again I say: "Salut a l'Amérique!"

Ambition and confidence buoyed the French girl champion to hope for and expect success in America. Upon her arrival she wrote:

"I only wish that every one who reads this could understand the emotions that are surging within me as I stand on the threshold of the most important chapter of my life. Off in the distance I see a great shadowy light behind which flares a golden light. In the background there are flickering symbols that move here and there in panorama. I close my eyes and the symbols assemble themselves into a message that I feel is being flashed to me, I see the word 'ambition,' I see the words 'confidence' and 'success.' And rising above all is 'trust.'"

SHE HAD AN ALIBI

The condition of her health and the depth to which her previous recent illness had touched her playing strength and aptitude worried Suzanne even as she stepped from the great Atlantic liner to the scenes of her expected conquests:

"What I have to say now," she continued, "is extremely hard to express in a manner that will be thoroughly understood. I would rather lose every tennis tournament I enter than ever to have any one think that I am seeking to find an excuse for possible defeat. I believe you refer to such things as 'putting in your alibi' early." I have heard this Americanism used in France and England, and I like it. The phrase has a pungent significance that a more roundabout form of expression would lack.

"I am eager to have every one

AM'N OARSMEN TRY FOR LONG DISTANCE ROW

Will Pull Four To Henli Next Saturday: Hope To Set A Mark

A sturdy four of American oarsmen will undertake on Saturday to break the endurance rowing record from Shanghai to Henli, a matter of nine and a half to 11 hours steady rowing—a trip that has been made but once before by a four and once by a pair. The Americans hope to establish a new record for the distance. They have their eyes on a nine and a half hour mark. The record now stands at about 11.

The four which will make the test will comprise Erikson at bow, Neprude at No. 2, Muller No. 3, and Schlohm stroke. A Chinese cox, who is thoroughly familiar with the bends and traffic on the Soochow Creek will guide the shell up to Henli. The distance as far as Jessfield is expected to see difficult going.

The start on the trial will be made at 4 p.m. Saturday from the pontoons of the Rowing Club. It is expected to reach Henli about 1:30. The row will be a non-stop affair. The men may rest on their oars en route every two hours for a sip of beef tea or other nourishment, and then carry on to the finish.

The crew on arrival at Henli will turn in for the night in the special sleeping coach so kindly provided on the Shanghai-Nanking railway siding for the convenience of oarsmen. Sunday will be devoted to trials on the quiet waters of Henli.

The American oarsmen are turning out regularly for practices, in spite of the bad weather and rough water about Shanghai. They are working hard to fill their S.V.C. American Company four shells for the fall regatta, and are urging all prospective oarsmen, members of the S.V.C. to turn out for this boat. The shell is not yet closed. Any one may make it, who qualifies in training.

There is great need also of a coxswain for the American shells. No one has as yet turned out for training with the men at the oars and in consequence Chinese coxswains have been used. Any lightweight, at about 120 lbs., or under who can handle a rudder will be welcomed with open arms.

The Americans are planning on putting in the week-ends until the fall regatta next month, in training at Henli, where the water is smooth, and accommodations are provided for comfortable work-outs, and facilities are available at the same time for a picnic outing. The S. and N. railway has a dinersleeper coach at Henli for the oarsmen and their guests; shells of every size are always available; mat shed dressing rooms and pontoons are always in service.

(Continued on Page 2)

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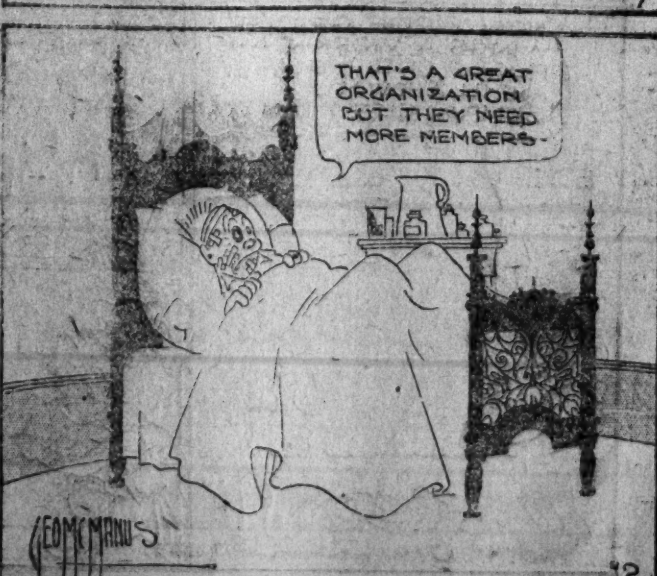
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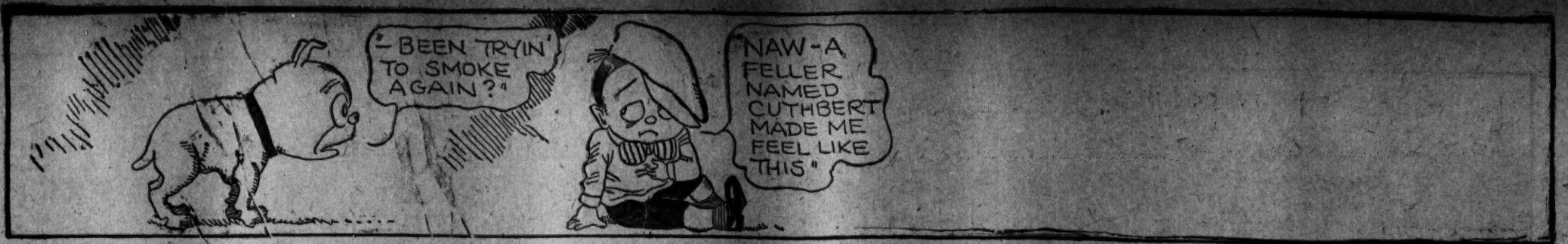


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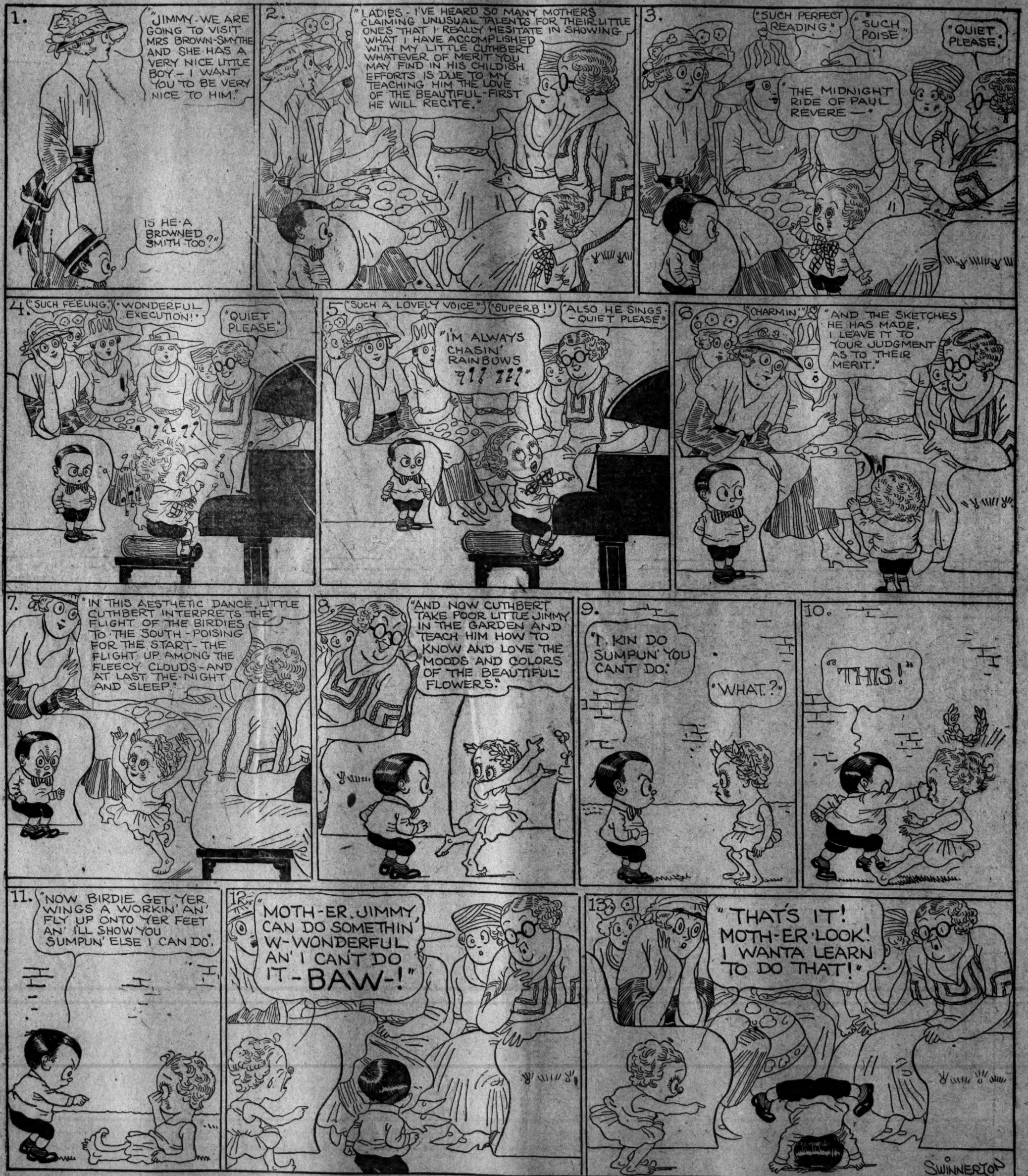
Comic Picture Section
Sunday, September 18th, 1921

Bringing Up Father





Little Jimmy

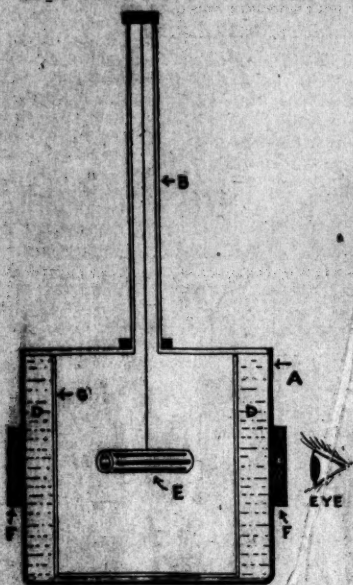


SWINNERTON



A Power in Your Eye More Amazing Than Sight?

**Professor Garrett P. Serviss Discusses
Science's Report of a
Mysterious Ray Which
Can Start a Machine
Going and May Explain
the Old Traditions
of the Evil Eye, How a
Snake Fascinates a
Bird, and Some
Strange Problems
of Hypnotism**



Professor Russ' Mechanism for Detecting the Mysterious Ray from the Eye, from Cabled Description. (A) Glass Vessel Coated with Tinfoil to Insulate It from Outside Electrical and Heat Influences. (B) Tall Glass Tube Surrounding Vessel A and Sealed at the Top. (C) Inner Glass Vessel. (D) Paraffin Filling Forming an Insulating Wall Between the Two Vessels A and C. (E) Cylinder of Mica with Strips of Aluminum Foil Inside and Out and Suspended from the Enclosed Top of Type (F) Metal Plates for Taking Electrical Charges and Sending Them Across the Space Within. Between These Plates Are Openings Without the Tinfoil into Which the Observer Looks and Activates the Suspended Cylinder Within.

By Garrett P. Serviss.

THERE is no exaggeration in saying that if the astonishing discovery of Dr. Charles Russ, the English bacteriologist, that there issues from the human eye a ray of force powerful enough to cause a ponderable body to move now in one direction and now in the other, as if the mysterious force exerted alternately a push and a pull, shall be thoroughly confirmed it will not only go into history as one of the greatest advances that the science of man has ever made, but it may lead, eventually, to an understanding of, and control over, our psychical powers and our means of exercising compelling influence upon one another, such as only writers of fantastical fiction have hitherto dared to dream of.

The nature of the extraordinary disclosure, partly already made and partly promised or suggested, is most vividly indicated by an example which Dr. Russ is said to have quoted by way of pointing out to the conplussed scientific visitors in his laboratory the historical basis of his proceedings.

Napoleon once, in the presence of Marshal Ney, directed that a corporal be summoned into the room. The Emperor fixed his gray eyes upon the man, pointed to the window close at hand and said, "Jump!" The corporal turned to the window and leaped to his death.

This astonishing occurrence could be explained on purely scientific grounds, according to Dr. Russ, that there is a ray emanating from the human eye which can act upon another person's brain and force him to obey the will of the gazer.

The eye is a transparent chamber that serves like an open window to give direct access to the brain through nerves that the brain sends forth for the purpose, and when looking deep into a person's eyes one may be said to look through an open way into the very heart of the human machine. For these reasons the eye is naturally the organ through which it would be expected that any force of an electrical nature—light being an electro-magnetic phenomenon—would be manifested.

On the question of electrical phenomena in the eye only fragmentary knowledge has been accumulated, but this may have some possible significance in connection with what is to follow. It has been found, for instance, that if the vertex of the cornea be placed in contact with one electrode of a galvanometer, and the back of the eyeball with the other, the first is found to be electrically positive with respect to the other, and a current flows through the galvanometer from the front to the back of the eye. The impact of light causes an increase in the natural electrical current in the eye, but if the light continues for a time the current diminishes, sinking finally below its natural amount, but on the removal of the light there is a rebound of the current.

The experiments of Dr. Russ are surprisingly simple in their nature, like most

things of the kind that lead to unexpected discoveries. The test that he applies is electric. According to the descriptions that I have read he employs a small solenoid, i. e., a spiral coil of wire without a central core of iron or steel, through which an electric current is sent.

A solenoid, like a magnet, has two opposite poles and a central or equatorial region which is neutral. It behaves, in short, like an electro-magnet, but it acts less powerfully than would a similar spiral coiled about an iron core. It is necessary for the reader to remember this in connection with what follows.

Dr. Russ suspends his solenoid inside of a glass vessel, from which a glass tube projects upward like a chimney. From the top of the upright tube, or chimney, which is closed, hangs a fine untwisted thread of silk, which extends down into the larger glass-enclosed space beneath, and there supports the solenoid in a horizontal position.

In his three years of experimentation he has developed several progressive forms of the instrument, and in the latest of these the solenoid takes the form of a little cylinder of mica provided with strips of aluminum foil running lengthwise inside and outside. When an electric field is formed around the cylinder by means of a pair of highly charged metallic plates placed on opposite sides of the vessel, the cylinder assumes a fixed position with reference to the two oppositely charged plates.

Now, the solenoid, or cylinder, being at rest in the position determined by the electric tension, if a person looks through slits provided for the purpose in the metal leaf with which the glass is coated, the cylinder moves as if a stream of force emanated from the gazing eye. If the gaze is directed toward one end of the cylinder it swings toward that end, if toward the opposite and the motion is away from the eye.

In no report that I have seen, however, is a statement made as to the respective relations of positive and negative poles to this alternate movement to and from the eye. Evidently the unknown force is of an electrical nature. Evidently, too, its direct mechanical effect is slight.

All the tests that have been applied unite in showing that nothing has any effect upon the suspended solenoid, or cylinder, except the gaze of the eye. If the eye is closed the effect ceases. If the eye is cast from side to side the cylinder is driven this way and that, as a magnetic needle "goes crazy" under the influence of a swinging magnet. These bare statements certainly in themselves suggest neither fraud or deception. But the evidence that has been presented makes one

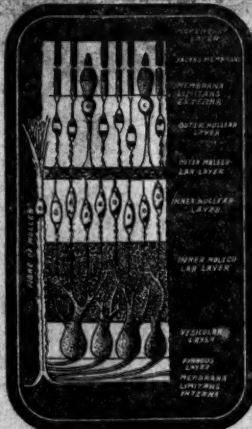
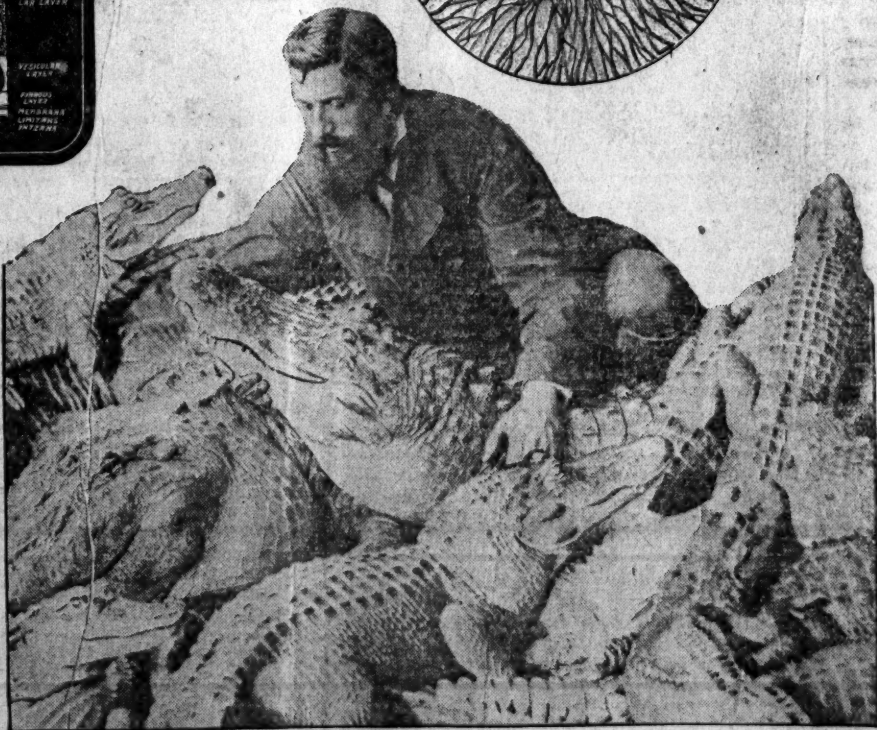


Diagram of the Eye Showing Its Various Parts and the Course of the Optic Nerve to the Brain. On the Left is a Greatly Enlarged Cross-section of the Rods and Cones of the Retina, and on the Right a Microscopic Enlargement of the Retina Itself Showing the Network of Nerves. Whether the Eye Ray is an Emanation from the Brain Through the Optic Nerve, or from the Rods and Cones of the Surface of the Retina Itself, is yet Undetermined.



The Secret of the Influence of Some Men and Women Over Wild Beasts May Rest, Science Now Conjectures, Upon the Influence of the Eye Ray. One of the Most Extraordinary Cases of This Mysterious Influence Is That of Doctor M. Parnet, of Paris, Who Handles Fierocious Crocodiles Like Kittens, as the Photograph Shows.

pause for corroboration and confirmation before deciding.

It is affirmed that gazing through an opera-glass does not interfere with the phenomenon, but that, on the other hand, a person who had incipient cataract failed to influence the instrument. As already said, cutting off the light by closing the eyelids stops the action. Plainly, then, if the force is of the nature of high-frequency vibrations, like X-rays, as has been suggested, it differs from X-rays in penetrative power.

Some means should be devised to determine whether the effect is produced when the eye of the gazer is unaffected by light. This could be done by fixing the open eye upon the solenoid by position in utter darkness, some device being found for making the movements visible to other persons in the light. But in the present

state of the case speculation is idle. The apparatus needed for the experiment is very simple, and any physicist can try it.

If the decision as to the genuineness of Dr. Russ's alleged discovery were left to the impressions produced by popular beliefs, of ancient standing, it would be accepted at once. Nor are these beliefs without some basis of real observation. Setting aside, as smacking too much of charlatanism, stories of the "evil eye" and the power of witches to cast spells with their glances, there remain things which, though they may be incredible from a scientific point of view, nevertheless often make a strong impression upon intelligent minds, such, for instance as the apparent influence of steady gazing in attracting the attention of persons who are unaware either of the presence of the gazer or of the fact that he is looking at them.

quires the exercise of considerable resolution to face a pair of intent eyes, though there be no reason in the world for turning away from them, other than a sense of modesty or propriety. Then, too, the eye in certain circumstances seems to put forth a power that it does not ordinarily possess or exhibit.

There is almost universal testimony to the extraordinary influence exerted by the glances of a great orator in his most potent moments of expression. The story of Napoleon, already referred to, may be matched by similar anecdotes concerning almost any of the great men of history, and it is not always men of superior executive capacity who are said to have dynamic eyes. A remarkable example is Robert Burns.

In regard to these cases it should be noted that the effect would seem to be due

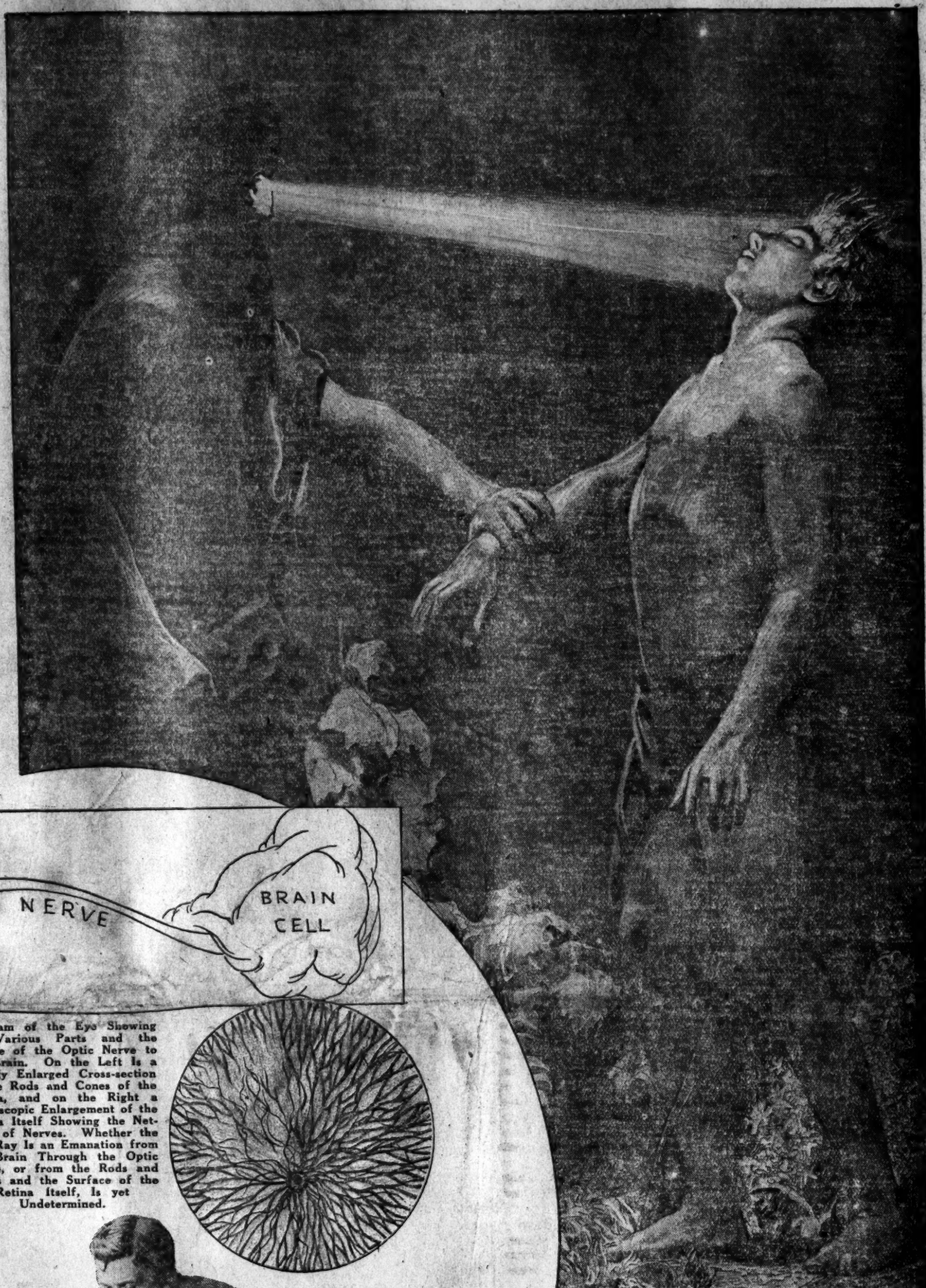
to something not arising from the light-perceiving qualities of the eye as an instrument of vision, but coming rather from the centre of nervous power almost nakedly exposed behind the transparent lenses and humors of the eye, as if the brain could not only see but put forth invisible energy through that wonderful organ. The crystalline lens, or one of the humors, which are more or less lens-shaped, might be supposed to have a refractive effect upon the "power rays" issuing through it, similar to that which it has upon the light rays that enter from without. It is somewhat significant that we know that invisible radiations are reflected and refracted in precisely the same way as light.

To be ranked in the same category with the influence of human eyes upon human beings is their alleged influence upon the lower animals. Many people believe that beasts like lions and tigers may be cowed by a steady gaze from a fearless man. The influence, if it exists, is, of course, not due to a restraining force resembling mechanical energy, but to a force acting upon the nerves and through them influencing the muscles.

Discoveries about the eye are more welcome to evolutionists than those about any other part of the human body, for the eye and the way it developed its present high state of efficiency still remain more or less unsolved enigmas.

As has long been known the eye is an emanation from the brain. But just how were its wonderful camera-like qualities evolved? And what purpose did it serve in the primitive stages of its development, before it had passed far enough from the present brain to peer at the marvels of the world outside through two slits in the skull?

These are questions which science has never been able to answer satisfactorily, and they lend extraordinary interest to Dr. Russ's reported discovery of a hitherto unsuspected power in the eye.



The Uniquely Imaginative German Artist, Sacha Schneider's Weird Painting "Hypnotism," in Which He Foreshadowed the Reported Discovery of the Eye Ray.

Costumes for Outing Parties

by Lady Duff Gordon



Showing the Possibilities of Silk Corduroy.



For Luncheon at the Country Club.



One-Tone One-Piece



A Smart Combination of Satin and Duvetyn.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishment is at No. 19 East Fifty-fourth street, New York.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

THIS is the season when everyone lives out of doors if he or she can, or approaches that pleasant state as nearly as is possible. We hear many smart women say, "I am almost living in my motor these days." Be sure to furnish me the smartest motor outing clothes you can." So we have gone about our weddings, the wedding of beauty with utility, of grace with suitableness.

The small upper left-hand picture on this page shows what charm may exist in a gown worn on a long-distance motor drive. It depicts a country club costume. Well wrapped from view and hidden from the dust of the road, it enables the wearer to arrive at the country club looking as fresh and fair as a rose. This gown is suitable for a luncheon, a tea or a dance. It is of silk brocade, with a skunk collar. A one-piece gown, it has a lightly bloused effect in front and back. The skirt is finished with the favorite deep scallops, piped at the hem with a shade of velvet darker than the skirt.

The pennants in the front of the skirt are richly embroidered in metal cord. The loose girdle of medium width is similarly trimmed. Heavy fringe hangs from these pennants. Note how much length of line is afforded by the graceful cut of the sleeves, an effect which is also secured by the pennants. The hat worn with this costume is of lace and net. Across the forehead is worn a band of velvet cords. Over the ears hang long clusters of metal and jewelled flowers. Richness is added to the costume by the curving band of fur about the low-cut neck of the gown.

Of simpler type is the afternoon outing costume reproduced on the small upper right-hand figure. Charmeuse is the foundation, and over it is closely draped a covering of canton crepe. The crepe follows so closely the folds of the gown that its presence is not noticeable in the picture, although it adds much to the beauty of the garment by veiling the high lustre of the charmeuse. The gown is distinguished by its remarkable grace. The lines are graceful, giving an indication of the new trend of taste toward following the lines of the figure. Absolutely untrimmed, the beauty of this costume is the beauty of line. Its appeal is its extreme simplicity. One color only is employed in its fashioning. The turban is of the same color and material. The parasol is of charmeuse and covered with lace of the same color.

This page affords a view of two motor costumes of great utilitarian value. They include the uses of both gown and cloak. The large left-hand figure discloses the beauty of silk corduroy. The cape wrap crosses in front at the waist line and passes around the waist at the sides. A ruff collar of Valenciennes lace is encircled by a band of skunk. The sleeves of the one-piece dress are finished with flaring ruffles of the Valenciennes lace, matching that of the ruff collar. The hat is of taffeta, with a wide brim of patent leather. The long taffeta streamers hang from the right side of the hat nearly to the knees. The neck of the gown is cut low and square in front, and is filled in with net.

The fourth figure, that at the lower right hand, shows a smart combination of satin and duvetyn. The one-piece dress is simply made. Fairly full, it opens over a vestee of the same material. A line of metal buttons from neck to hem lends a sparkle to the gown, as does the satin belt studded with metal and with two pendant ornaments of the same material. The satin coat is lined with duvetyn of the same material as the dress.

The sleeves of the coat are trimmed with seven circular bands of the duvetyn. The waist line of the coat is accented by a belt of satin, with duvetyn strips applied upon it. The satin is used for trimming of the skirt of the coat at the flare in front. Metallic buttons fasten back the front of the coat to give an impression of semi-covers. The turn-back collar and cuffs are of the satin. The turban is made of taffeta and trimmed with sprays of bird of paradise.

Trimmings And Way They Are Applied Characterise The New Mode In Gowns

BY ANNE RITTENHOUSE
(New York Herald)

The way that trimming is applied, quite as much as the trimming itself or the line of the frock on which it is applied, differs with the years and as the mode of women's clothes slowly changes and modifies.

Sometimes the decoration depends entirely on the design of the material, sometimes on the material together with the intricacy of the garment itself. Often Oriental costumes could be described thus. The Japanese woman gets the decorative effect in her clothes by the interesting fabrics from which they are made, by the folds of one kimono over another, the lines of the obi. The addition of sashes of boleros, of aprons and petticoats makes for the decorative effect of the whole in the European peasant costume.

Again trimming is applied all over the frock in the form of braiding, ruffles, flounces and frills. This was one of the characteristics and the great fault of the costume of the mid-Victorian period. Flounces were trimmed with ruffles and ruffles with ruchings. Panels were edged with bands of material and the bands were further decorated with rows of braid.

What of the mode of today? The lines themselves are extremely simple. We have little interest in new frocks that show boleros and overskirts, flounces and such intricacies. We like best the frock that is simple of line and construction. We still avoid placing the bulk of the trimming on the very places that we used to regard the only suitable places for trimming. The simple line of the waistline neck is left without frill or flounce, collar or bertha. Often the front of the bodice is straight and unadorned. We have little use for the tucks and gathers, shirring and plaits that used to be an essential to the effectiveness of the front of the bodice.

FRINGE PERSISTS

Among the trimming details that persist is fringe. True, there are some women who are definitely done with it, at least they say they are; but the designers have managed to apply it in a new way and with new effect. They may be tempted back to it again in spite of the overpopularity that it has recently endured. Nowadays overpopularity of a style or a trimming detail does not actually seem ever to ruin it. For the time it puts it in a trying position, but the very fact that it has become popular shows that it has some real ground of appeal. The clever designers simply wait until it has run its course in the production of cheaper clothes, then revive it in new and pleasing guise, depending on and knowing full well that discriminating women never abandoned a good style just because it had been worn by the many.

For the difference in the fringes that have worked themselves to the ground and the ones that are new and interesting is that the latter are often irregular in length, and they are often made of a medley of bright colored beads. Steel beads are also used in fringes, alone or combined with bright colored ones.

THE VOGUE IS JET

Jet has been in the vogue of fashion for some seasons. The designers have not pushed it, seemingly knowing that if they kept it before the eyes of women by occasionally presenting it on a frock or as trimming to a hat they would come to it of their own accord. And now there is every indication that it will be in high esteem for the coming season. The younger women who wear it may never know just how strongly suggestive jet once was of all that was out of fashion. It was mentioned with horsehair sofas. If you ever knew any one who actually did have a horsehair sofa in a parlor that was only opened for weddings and funerals and a corner whatnot that harbored the stuffed canary, then she probably had a best dress trimmed with jet that she wore on occasions. There was a jet yoke which was plastered along the upper part of the front of the bodice, a part of the frock that was regarded as the fit and proper place for the preponderance of all trimming. One rarely trimmed the backs of frocks in those days. It would have seemed like a ruthless waste of materials. Indeed it would have seemed almost indecent.

These jet trimmings, yokes and handings were expensive. They were treasured when the fabrics were worn out, they were carefully mended and put back on best dresses when the silk had to be washed in beer to bring back its pristine blackness—so prodigious were we of the brow in those days. There is no longer any doubt that jet trimming and jet jewelry will play a leading role in the coming fashions.

Embroidery merely for the sake of embroidery is passed and gone. It is a mark of discrimination to avoid the embroidered frock unless it is well done. There have been too many cheap imitations, too wide a popularization of the bright color.

ed woollen embroideries on dark frocks. But where a distinct effect can be gained, where the embroidery is of real merit, then it is employed to advantage. There is a species of glass beaded frock that has worked itself to the ground. You might have thought that the difficulty of wearing beaded frocks that had to be repaired frequently in order to keep the beads in place would have kept them from being the choice of the many, but there was something about them that appealed strongly to women of America. Always a fashion that tends to make one look slender has its appeal to the half of womankind that is too stout. Like fringed frocks, beaded gorges were their obvious choice.

Glass beads are not the choice of the hour. Steel beads worked on heavier fabrics of black or dark blue are in good repute and jet on white is also in evidence. The demand in bead decorations as in other embellishment is that it should be striking rather than intricate. The effort now seems to be to use every bit of trimming definitely and strikingly and to make contrast between the plain unbroken surfaces of the frock and the part trimmed. Again and again we find among the new things bodies left severely plain, drawn up without a ripple to form the bateau neckline, while the contrasting trimming comes in the lace or embroidered net sleeves reaching to the tip of the fingers and in the drapery on the skirt.

For evening there are many cleverly trimmed skirts. The side drapery of lace and net is found in the straight line frock, while on the bouffant skirts garnishings of ostrich and artificial bowers appear. These skirts contrast with others that show not one break from the waistline to the bottom of the hem. Paul Poiret has conceived an evening frock with straight gathered tulle, full and almost to the toes, that billows out in a graceful curve from girdle downward.

Lace and embroidered net are used to make the sleeves, which are usually loose and flowing. They are used again to form the side drapery of the skirt, usually hanging below its hem.

When embroidery or beading of any sort of applique work is applied to the material of the frock it is applied sparingly, in large medallions or wide borders, in contrast to an unbroken surface. Once we went to France for lingerie frocks, so called, that were a mass of tucks and lace insertions. The entire surface of skirt, waist and sleeves was broken by this elaboration of handwork. Now—perhaps because of the higher cost of handwork—the French dress-makers design frocks where a modicum of handwork will make the greatest effect.

Geometrical figures still persist as the motive for trimmings and

not infrequently the embroidery or beading applied in graduated circles or squares or oblongs is more effective than the most intricate copied Oriental or peasant design.

FLOWERS TO THE FORE

A rose posed on the belt at the right or left side of the back—on two or three of the new frocks—attracts attention through the sheer novelty of the position. There is no good reason why we should wear bowers there, nor any earthly reason why we shouldn't. There used to be hard and fast conventions as to where we should and should not wear flowers, real and artificial. Women tucked their flowers in their belts. They adorned the front of their blouses with them and once in a while were allowed to place a flower or so in the hair. Now we wear roses to catch up the puffs on a skirt, place one at the back of the belt or wear real ones as wreaths on hats.

The idea in artificial flowers now is not primarily to make flowers that counterfeit real ones. We delight in flowers made of wood or oilcloth, ribbon or feathers. The real flower merely suggests a design for a new bit of adornment. Fruit, too, is made of every conceivable material for use on hats, and both fruit and flowers of fabric with wax or varnish delight the milliners.

Beauty Midway Between Two Uglinesses.

EASTERN AND WESTERN IDEALS.

VIRTUE," says Aristotle, "is a mean between two vices."

Thus generosity is a mean between foolish extravagance and avarice; modesty a mean between prudishness and wantonness; a good comedy a mean between a revue and a propagandist play. I suppose the reverse is true, i.e., that a vice is a mean between two virtues. But there is probably something wrong in the assumption. Like the converse of "all cabbages are vegetables," which is "all vegetables are cabbages," and which landed one in a logical muddle in one's school days, i.e., that a vice is a mean between two virtues. But there is probably something wrong in the assumption. Like the converse of "all cabbages are vegetables," which is "all vegetables are cabbages," and which landed one in a logical muddle in one's school days, i.e., that a vice is a mean between two virtues. But there is probably something wrong in the assumption.

The axiom holds good when applied to beauty; a beautiful figure is the mean between the ugly extremes of leanness and obesity. A beautiful face has neither too much nor too little hair upon it—crudely, in a woman, the eyebrows and lashes are luxuriant, yet no downy growth blurs the outline of cheek and upper lip. Our convention which demands that women should have long eyelashes but no moustaches would probably seem curious to certain savages who shave eyebrows and lashes, and admire moustaches in women, just as our partiality for white teeth would astonish the Hottentots who prefer them black or yellow.

In Europe, however, and among the civilized Eastern races, the beauty that long curling eyelashes and delicately marked brows cannot be over-estimated.

What glorious lashes one sees in the East, especially among the Greek girls in the native quarter of Cairo. The tendency among

The Rhyming Optimist

BY ALANE MICHAELIS

Young Bill Jenkins had gotten himself in a rut where he hadn't a chance of advancing, so the poor fellow lived in a tumble-down hut, with no pleasures like golfing or dancing. Said a friend: "Hey, Bill Jenkins, what makes you so grim, why on earth don't you try to do better? Here you mosey along like the beasts that are dumb, though you don't wear a yoke or a fetter." Then Bill sighed like the wind ere he sadly replied: "All such things are beyond my arranging, there is no use for me to try putting on side, for there isn't a chance of my changing. I can see I was meant for a life in a hut, so I do not disturb folks by kicking, but just toddle along, in my dreary old rut, though I'll say it is mighty poor pecking." Which will prove that Friend Bill was a thoughtless old boy who never had done much observing, for he might have seen many whom changes brought joy and the blessings which they were deserving. Bill Jenkins had never looked down at the grub, a creature we all think is homely, nor the tadpoles who frolic about in a tub with antics extremely uncomely. Yet change makes the grub look as lovely as light, and the tadpole can grow to a frog over night and live in the cool, leafy bowers.

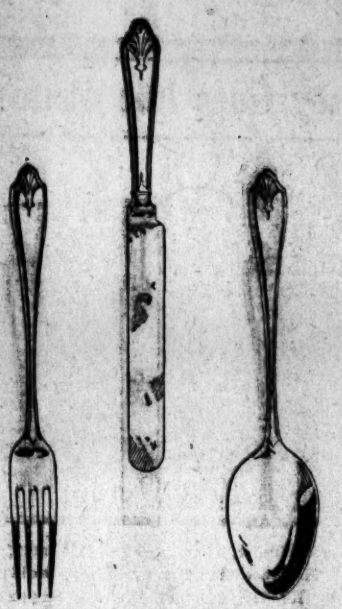
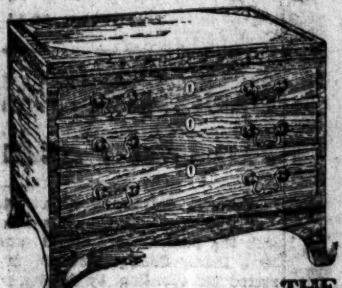


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The "Hampden" Service is the exclusive property of the Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company, and is made in the Company's famous Electro Plate, which is the highest quality plate procurable, and which at the low prices charged offers the best value obtainable.

PRICES.	
Table Spoons...	Per Doz. 22 6
Table Forks...	22 6
Desert Spoons...	22 6
Desert Forks...	22 6
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Stainless Cutlery.	
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Polished Mainway Solid Cabinet, fitted with "Hampden" Spoons, Forks and Ivory Handle Cutlery, 107 pieces... 247 6

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WISE style pickers look to Walk-Over Shoes for authentic information on the trend of fashion in footwear.

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New Kayser Silk Hosiery
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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1921

ENGLISH CARS ARE TO HAVE PRICE CUTS

Small Demand For Finer Cars Recently Responsible For Largely Increased Stocks

FAMOUS MAKES INCLUDED

Successful Arrangements Are Made For Refinancing Angus-Sanderson Organisation

The Rolls-Royce company announced a price cut of 250 pounds on their chassis late in July. This brings the Rolls out of the two thousand Guinea class, and it is expected that cuts by Lanchester, Napier and other large cars will follow.

There has been very little demand for cars of this class on the English market for the last six months and most makers have accumulated large stocks.

Several other English cars have recently made price reductions. Sunbeam cut 130, Charron-Laycock, G.W.K., Warren-Lambert, Waverly, Hampton and others announced substantial reductions.

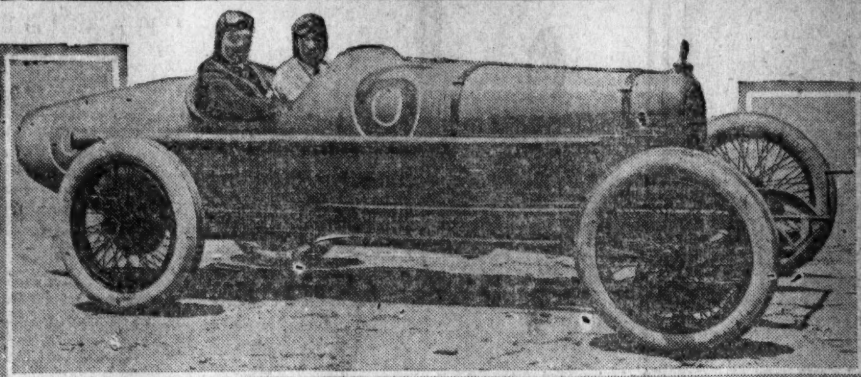
The arrangements for re-financing the Angus-Sanderson have been successfully completed. As announced about two months ago. The principal factor in the re-organized company will be the British agent for the Spyker, aided by other powerful interests. Production will be increased.

TO REDUCE CAPITAL

The affairs of Harper-Bean, Ltd. are being re-arranged. This company produces the Bean, and owns Vulcan, Swift, British Motor Trading, A.B.C., and other British automobile concerns. The capital of the company will be reduced by about two million pounds.

Early in 1919 several of the largest British concerns took up the quantity production of medium-sized cars, planning to produce along American lines, with progressive production, etc. Without exception, these efforts have ended in failure, no doubt partially because of the general depression, but also because the necessary steps to absorb the increased production were not taken. British labor has also had a great deal to do with the crisis.

Jack Dempsey Goes Into Auto Speeding Game



Jack Dempsey takes up auto speeding as a diversion. The world's heavy weight champ is seen here acting as mechanic for Roscoe Sarles, noted auto

racer, in training for his match race with Tommy Milton, world's speed king, at the Los Angeles Speed way. One hundred and twenty miles an hour around the

board oval did not jolt Jack. The boxing champ evidently brought good luck to Sarles, as the latter trimmed Milton for a \$10,000 purse and the world's sprint championship title.

IN THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

There is no doubt, however, that British cars will meet with increasing favor in the export markets, and it is to these markets that many British manufacturers are turning their attention. Several of the leading British manufacturers are either producing export models, or altering their standard models to better fit them for overseas needs. Changes include better crumpling, larger wheels, greater road clearance, improved electric equipment and, in some cases, slightly larger engines.

SOUTH AFRICAN MARKET

South Africa is proving a good market for English cars. This territory is absorbing more and more motor equipment, particularly trucks and tractors. German manufacturers have now turned their attention to South Africa and several well-known German makes are now being imported, but British cars are very generally preferred. Benz and Adler are making strong efforts and further imports of cheaper German cars are expected. American makes, particularly Ford and Studebaker, are popular but the cream of the trade is British.

Speedster's Wife Gives Him An Old Fashioned Spanking

Auburn, California, Aug. 30.—A public spanking by his wife was the punishment meted out to a Placer County motorist arrested for speeding, by Justice of the Peace John Randolph of Loomis, this county.

This is, according to District Attorney J. B. Landis, who says the story was told to him by the judge. Here is the report to him by Landis:

"The other day a man, whose name the official withhold was cited to appear before Justice Randolph for speeding. Before his case came up, however, the man's wife wrote a letter to the judge, asking that he be as lenient as possible, as a fine would impose a hardship on herself and three children as well as her husband. Times were hard, she said, and there were lots of things the money could be used for instead of fines.

So the judge replied, but the

letter miscarried and came back to him on the morning on which the offender was to appear.

During the morning a car drove up in front of the Recorder's office, where the judge grinds out justice, and the occupants asked where Loomis was.

Randolph told them they were in it.

Then they asked him where they could find Judge Randolph. Again the judge was right there with an answer.

"You are looking at him," said he. Then the woman in the car made known her mission. "I sent you a letter—" she began.

"Yes, yes," said the judge.

"Well," said the lady.

"Well," said the judge, "it is not my policy to discriminate in dealing out justice. The innocent often have to suffer with the guilty. But in this case I think

the facts justify the release of your husband—on one condition."

"Well," said the lady. "Ahem" said the judge. "I will dismiss the case if you administer to him an old-fashioned spanking."

And she did! Right in broad daylight, she took her spouse across her knee and whacked him well, if not too wisely.

Here's Cure When The Mud-Pan Gets Noisy

It is largely because of rattling that the mud-pan under the motor is being eliminated from many newer cars. You will be delightedly surprised at how trim and tight the old bus feels if you adopt the following simple method. Drive a stout wooden stick (a foot or so in length, depending on the make of the car) between the mud pan and the crank-case, on both sides of the motor. Have the sticks wedged tightly, almost any way they will go in.

The first time you hit the cobble you will wonder how you could ever have endured the now absent booming.—In Motor Magazine.

ONE WAY TO CURB THIEVES

A Pennsylvania State law provides that all garage owners shall keep a record of all motor vehicles brought to them for repair, storage or other purpose. For each transaction in the sale of second-hand automobiles an affidavit, with full details, must be filed with the local police and the State Highway Department.

No New Ford Market This Autumn, Co. Says In A Statement

Detroit, Aug. 30. (By Mail).—Recent rumors concerning a new Ford model are denied by the Company, which recently issued the following statement:

"Our attention has been called to recent newspaper articles to the effect that there is to be a new model Ford car on the Market this Autumn, with change in design, such as a ventilating windshield and one-man top. As we do not contemplate any such changes and there is no foundation to the rumors circulating in this connection, we have no hesitation in making a denial of the report."

Local wise-acres point out that Ford changes have always been made at times of small production, and that changes at this time, with the factory daily breaking production records, would be practically impossible.

FIRST IN NEW ENGLAND

The Automobile Club of Springfield, Mass., has the honor of being the first motor organization in New England to provide comfortable camping facilities for motor travelers who prefer to live more simply than by patronizing the customary hotels. The Springfield camp was situated close to the center of the city on a plot of ground large enough for twenty-five cars and tents.

PROSPERITY SHOWN IN THIS DEAL

American Motors Arrange For The Disposal Of More Than \$2,000,000 Worth Of Cars

As one of many indications of the return of prosperity to the automobile industry the American Motors Corporation, of Plainfield, N. J., announces the completion of arrangements with one of the best known distributing organizations in the East providing for the disposal of more than \$2,000,000 worth of cars.

The deal is a double barreled one involving on the one side a contract covering several of the largest distributing points in this section, including New York, Brooklyn, Newark and Philadelphia, and on the other hand participation in the management of the Plainfield plant by representation on the Board of Directors.

It is also understood that as a part of this arrangement the new element represented in the management has acquired a substantial financial interest in the American Motors Corporation. The interests identified with the distributing end of the combination have been widely known throughout automobile circles by their handling of a popular line of cars on which they have built up an enviable sales record.

Through their various branches and allied dealers their deliveries have run as high as 500 cars per month and it is estimated that they will absorb upwards to one-half of the entire output of the Plainfield plant.

School House On Wheels On Annual Jaunt

Indiana's State normal "school on wheels" has made its annual Summer tour. This year a 3,500-mile trip through Eastern States was scheduled. About forty students from the normal school accompanied Professor Breese, head of the geological department, the purpose being to study geological conditions in the eastern mountains and along the Atlantic Coast.

The entire trip was made by automobile. The speed wagons fitted with bus bodies with a touring car, served to carry the entire party. The baggage allowed was limited to thirty-five pounds per person, but two dresses being allowed to each girl and no more than two suits for each man. In each case there was one outing costume and one costume for use while stopping in the larger cities.

For the most part the students slept in the open, hammocks being carried which were pitched between trees at the evening camping spots.

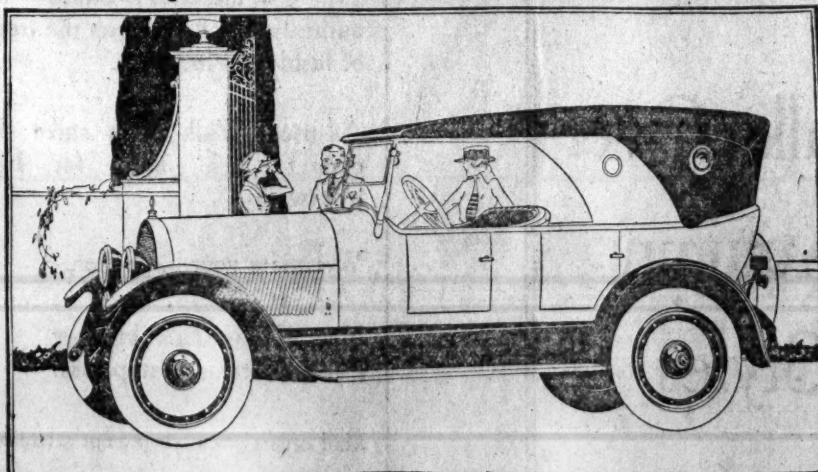
After leaving the mountains the speed wagons carried the school to Maine, Massachusetts and New York, three days being spent in the latter city. From there the return trip took a road through the Allegheny Mountains, with a visit at the famous Horseshoe Bend.

The entire trip took thirty-five days, an average of a hundred miles a day.

DO YOU KNOW THAT A USED CAR IN SHANGHAI IS NOT THE SAME AS A USED CAR IN HOME COUNTRIES?

There are many people going and coming in the Far East who use a car only for a short period—It is these people's cars that we specialize in.

The Following are a Few Cars We Have to Offer at The Moment:—



Sunbeam 5	Pass	Tour	Studebaker	Limousine	(1920)
Liberty 5	"	"	King 8	"	(latest model)
Paige 5	"	"	Buick 6	"	(beautiful uphol.)
Buick 5	"	"	Dodge	"	(1920)
Briscoe 5	"	"	Auburn (Beauty)	Sedan	(Home made)
Briscoe 5	"	"	Overland	Sedan	(Home made)
Willys-Knight 5	"	"	Studebaker 6	Coupe	(1920)
Hupmobile 5	"	"	Buick 6	Roadster	(1920)
Overland 90 5	"	"	Dodge	"	(1920)
Chandler 7	"	"	Chevrolet	"	(1920)
Studebaker 4-5	"	"	Buick 4	"	(winter top)
Packard 12 sports model	"	"	Ford 1 ton Motor Truck	"	

All these cars are in A1. condition and guaranteed as new ones.

THE AUTO CASTLE

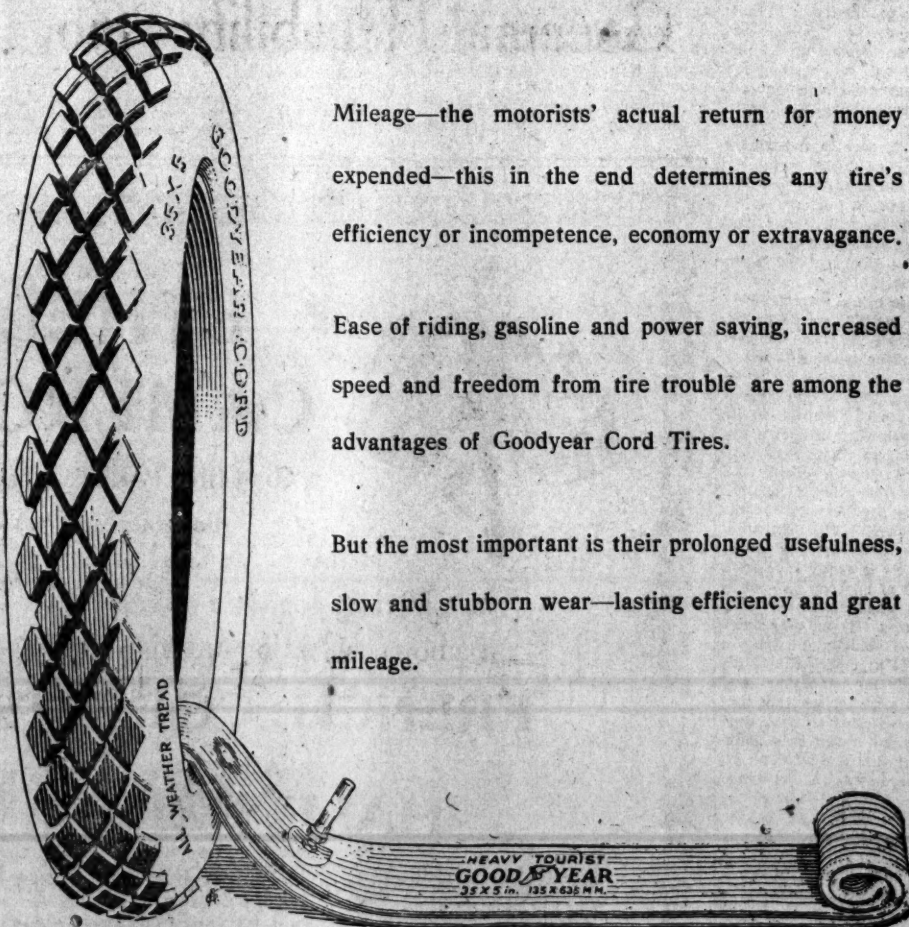
(HEIMENDINGER BROS.)

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Low Cost Mileage In Goodyear Cords



Mileage—the motorists' actual return for money expended—this in the end determines any tire's efficiency or incompetence, economy or extravagance.

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But the most important is their prolonged usefulness, slow and stubborn wear—lasting efficiency and great mileage.

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THE GOOD MAXWELL

Come in and see it—a few minutes spent in inspecting this Eminently Practical Pleasure Car will do much to win your good opinion. The Maxwell is a High-Grade Car at a low price—not a Cheap Car. For Sturdiness, Economy, Second-Hand Value, Comfort, Smartness and General Reliability the Maxwell Leads all its Competitors.



THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR AND MOTOR CO., LTD.

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U.S. AUTO BUSINESS LEADS ALL OTHERS

President Of National Automobile Chamber Of Commerce Says Lead Is 10 Percent

Detroit, Aug. 14.—(By Mail).—The automobile business is 10 percent more prosperous than any other industry of the Nation, according to Alfred Reeves, of New York, president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, who was in Detroit to attend the automobile conference.

"We have every reason to be conservatively optimistic," said Mr. Reeves. "Slowly but certainly the auto manufacturing industry is returning to normal. I believe 1922 will be a good year for it. This summer should prove much more satisfactory than the spring did. The great business of a year ago cannot be expected to return for a long time, but a good, steady business seems assured."

"Price readjustment in the automobile industry seems to have been about completed."

The new prices in many instances go back to the figures of a few years ago, notwithstanding that the models in many cases are bigger, with better finish and additional equipment.

"The midyear change has now stabilised the industry to a degree that is bringing increased sales to all companies. Carload shipments from the factories during April and May were 67 percent of the production for the same two months of last year."

"There has been a steady demand for used cars prices of which have also been substantially reduced."

"The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce figures show that with more than 3,000,000 passenger cars in use the replacement demand alone should be about 1,000,000 cars."

"The truck business continues to be on a par with general business, but with an improved future just as soon as general construction and road-building programs get under way and railroads perfect their plans for the use of motor-trucks or short-haul traffic and in connection with store-door delivery."

Nordyke-Marmon Co. Founded 70 Yrs. Ago

In 1851, seventy years ago, there was founded in Richmond, Ind., an institution devoted to the manufacture of flour mill machinery. Long before the motor car came into being Nordyke & Marmon Company had established a world-wide reputation for manufacturing integrity and business vision. Marmon flour mill machinery and equipment had for years been going into every corner of the world, carrying the message of a work well done.

Twenty-five years later, in 1876, realising the need of greater facilities for manufacturing and shipping, Nordyke & Marmon Company moved to Indianapolis, settling on the site of the present plant. The development of a motor car of the highest type began in 1902, with active production in 1905, culminating in the Model 34, introduced in 1916, and which has reached its height in the post-war model of today.

Today the company stands as a vision realised. The genius and courage and uprightness of its founders and leaders have made its name an honored one throughout the world. Its mills are to be found in every country where wheat is raised and flour made. Its motor cars represent the highest degree of mechanical excellence yet conceived. Its men and women backed by the ideals of seventy years of unquestioned business and mechanical integrity, are engaged in the task of fulfilling these ideals.

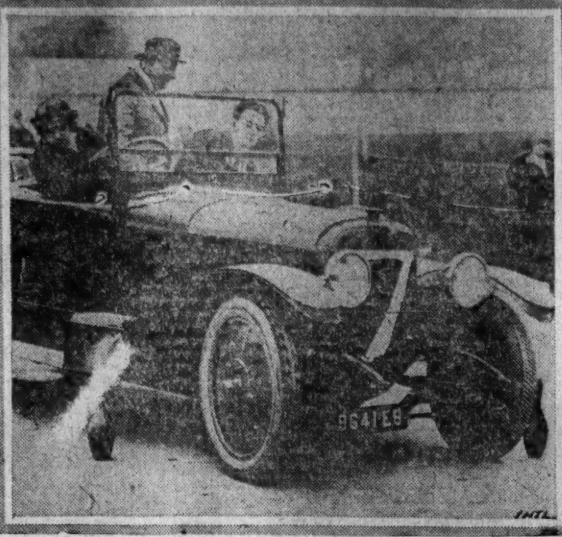
England Soon To Be Without Speed Limit

London, Aug. 9.—Country people are awaiting with concern and motorists with joy the removal of the speed limit in England.

Week-ends at present are terrors to the rural districts. Motorcycles, bicycles, runabouts, touring cars and the whizzing juggernauts of char-a-bancs with their twenty or forty passengers tear up the narrow lanes of the green English countryside.

Nobody knows what's going to happen when, as planned during the next few weeks, the speed limit is withdrawn and police court charges against offending motorists become "reckless" instead of merely "fast" driving.

Now Sport In Paris



One of the latest and most interesting sports in gay old Paris is the Parrot. It is done on an automobile, with a woman at the wheel, to show her get the automobile through the two pins, as shown in the

photo, without throwing either of the pins down after making all sorts of twists and turns. The pins are separated by just enough space for the automobile to drive through straight.

Tire Trouble Wastes Millions Wear Due To Poor Inflation

BY ALEXANDER JOHNSTON
(Editor of Motor)

American motorists pay some millions of dollars more each year for tires than is necessary. By this we mean that they do not give the tires proper care, so that these wear out prematurely and cause needless expenditures.

The first great cause of excessive tire wear is improper inflation. A majority of car owners run their tires under-inflated. They may inflate them correctly in the beginning, but they let them get soft in service before putting in more air. When a tire is under-inflated a flexing movement occurs in the side walls, which tends to separate the rubber from the fabric. Blisters are formed, and shortly comes a blow-out and a ruined casing.

Every owner should know what is the proper inflation pressure and should see that his tires are kept rigorously at that point.

Perhaps the next commonest cause of premature tire failure is permitting cuts and abrasions in the casing to go unrepaired. A small cut in the tread may not look serious, but it permits water to work its way into the casing, until it reaches the fabric, which is rotted, and the tire blows out at the weak spot. Tread cuts also permit the entrance of sand and grit of other kinds, which form blisters, with the inevitable result.

PROTECT THE FABRIC

It should be remembered that the rubber is simply an outer casing to protect the fabric base of the tire. If the tire is to give its maximum service, the only salvation is to keep the rubber covering whole and affording protection to the fabric base at all times.

The tire owner should give his tires a weekly inspection, going over them carefully and plugging all cuts in the tread. For small cuts a tread filler may be used, but if the break is more than an inch long the casing must be vulcanized.

Plugging cuts is a very simple matter. Wash out the cut with gasoline, applied with a rag. If the cut is deep, scrape it by forcing the rag in on the end of a screwdriver. After the gasoline is dry apply a coat of cement and let this dry. Then apply a second coat of cement and after this is dry, put in the tire filler, working it in with the blade of a knife. If the tire is to be used immediately,

cover the repair with a piece of cloth, to prevent the filler picking up stones on the road.

Next in line as a destructive factor on tires, comes misalignment of the wheels. If the wheels are not running true, a dragging motion is set up at the same time that the wheel is moving forward. This scrapes off the rubber of the tread, often in a few miles of running. If the car has suffered a severe bang, even against the curb, it is well to have the wheels tested for alignment. Excessive tire wear, suddenly making itself evident suggests wheel misalignment.

Jamming on the brakes, instead of applying them gently and coasting to the stopping place, is another cause of tire wear.

Finally, the sooner the motoring public learns to patronize responsible tire dealers, the sooner it is going to avoid excessive tire bills through cheap casings that go to pieces under the stresses of ordinary travel.

Any tire maker can produce a good looking tire of materials that cost less than half the price that must be paid for good rubber and fine fabric. And this is just what the tire "gyps" do. They use inferior materials and trust to attractive appearance of their tires to make sales. Don't be numbered among their victims. Buy branded tires of a reputable dealer and you can be sure at any rate that you have started right.



THIS TRADE MARK APPEARS ON ALL GENUINE B.S.A. BICYCLES

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"Perfect in Every Part"

Manufactured by
B.S.A. CYCLES LIMITED,
Proprietors: The Birmingham Small Arms Company Limited,
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B.S.A. Motor Bicycles
FOR SOLO & SIDECAR.

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

12,000 Killed, 1,000,000 Hurt Is Auto Toll

Twelve thousand fatalities and more than a million non-fatal injuries was the sum total of automobile accidents in the United States last year, according to estimates made by leading insurance companies.

Four and one half million dollars were paid out in death claims by life insurance companies during that period, it was stated.

RUBBER IS BIG FACTOR IN AIRPLANE

27 Distinct Accessories Now Being Used In Construction Of A Modern Plane

Twenty-seven distinct rubber accessories are used in the construction of a modern airplane. Much of the remarkable airplane progress has been due to rubber's special adaptability to assimilate punishment, to reduce the oscillation of the machine and to lessen the landing shock, points out the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co.

Light weight, efficient cord tire casings with thin treads and exceptionally resilient side walls are of incalculable value in absorbing the terrific shocks of landing, and according to Goodrich officials, their manufacture has assumed really remarkable proportions during the past few years. Very light, yet strong inner tubes and a rubber covering for the spokes of the wheel have been essential equipment for several years.

From time to time new rubber appliances have been found which do the required work better than any other known material. For example, rubber shock absorbers have been recently developed which furnished a long felt want. Rubber grip handles are used on

the control wheel and also on the "joy" or stick control.

Rubber grommets for wire protection; rubber pads between the axle and its bed; rubber air and gasoline hoses; rubber washers and radiator collars; and protecting strips to the successful conquering of the air. Even the flooring of the large bombing planes is covered with a strong rubber matting.

A most important item in the equipment of both army and mail service aviators is the rubber oxygen helmet which greatly extends the cruising radius of the pilot. Instead of breathing air through purifying substances as in the army gas mask pure oxygen is inhaled through the aviator's helmet.

Since airplane service has been installed on a large scale and with the promise of rapid development of the plane as a means of passenger transportation the manufacture of airplane rubber accessories, principally tires and tubes, is becoming a factor of vastly increasing importance.

Some Causes Of The Noise In Rear Axle

Rear axle noises may be brought about by any one or more of the following conditions: Worn, or broken gears, worn differential or pinion bearings, warped gears, mis-adjustment of differential unit of pinion, inaccurately cut gear teeth, misalignment of differential unit and pinion, lack of lubrication, dirt or other foreign matter on gear teeth, sprung axle housing or gears too hard.

MUSICAL CAR

An American car owner has devised an ingenious attachment for his car which furnishes him with music merely by turning an electric switch attached to the steering post. The music box, for such is the instrument from which the music issues, is concealed beneath the floorboard, and is actuated by a small motor which operates bellows. The

latter forces wind through the reeds, which make the music according to the particular tune which the organ is equipped to play. The designer of this novelty has shown considerable ingenuity in the installation of the pipes through which the notes emanate.

These are installed at the rear of the car, some in a vertical position, extending out as far as the bumper. They are so arranged that they resemble a metal trunk holder, such as is common on high-class cars. The pipes are of copper, highly polished, and not until one looks closely does one discover that they are not rods, but hollow, each terminating with a flaring, flute-like end. The owner has designated his device as a motor-car pipe organ.

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS BUT ONCE

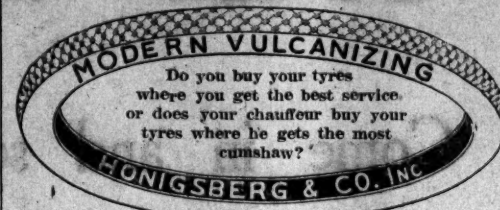
For one week only ending September 24th 1921

For the motorist who can use 32x4 and 34x4

We have a number of samples in both cord and fabrics of two standard make tyres that we will sell at a price that you will admit is a bargain.

We will not only sell you these tyres—but we will give you the same service on them that we give with our Pennsylvania Vacuum Cup tyres.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.



Manager, Tyre Department.

MAGNUMS MASTER MAXIMUM MILEAGE

The Survival of the Fittest

In an age when competition eliminates the unworthy with relentless force, the justification for the phrase "First in 1888 Foremost Ever Since" applied so consistently to

DUNLOP TYRES

Can only be found in the one word

"QUALITY"

DUNLOP

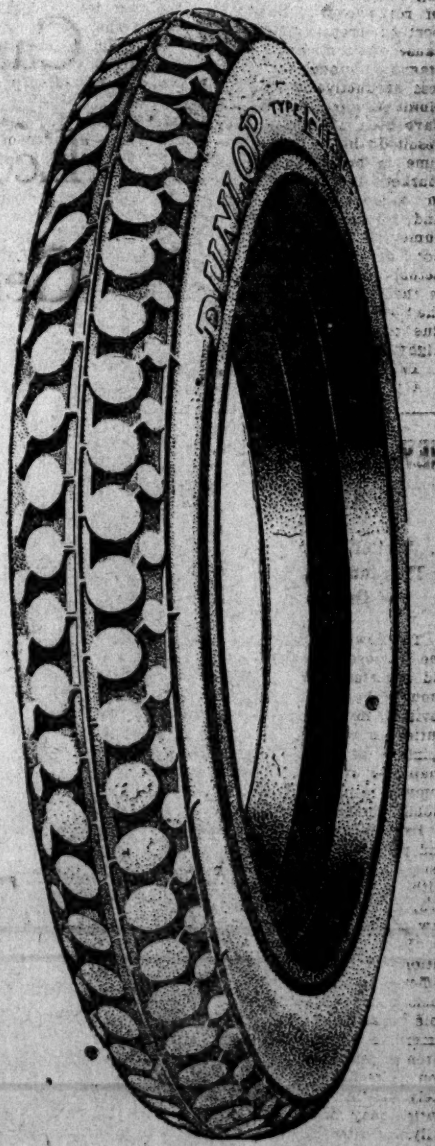
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Roads Would Constitute National Asset For China; Japanese Diet Acts

Development Of Rural China Is Possible Through Highway System; United States Plans Billion-Dollar Program; Importance Is Realised

Inventive genius, in the application of motive power to the wheel, has improved both the wheel and the vehicle which it conveys. Man, by his industry, has increased the load, but the road remains practically in its primitive state.

Every mile of unimproved highway, whether in China or any other country, constitutes an opportunity to increase community wealth. In the aggregate this means national wealth. Every country has many miles yet remaining in a primitive or unimproved state. In the United States alone there are over 2,000,000 miles of unimproved roads, and with the ever-increasing volume of motor traffic these roads must be reconstructed if rapid commercial progress and development is to continue.

Present day motor vehicles have been so developed that they are capable of transporting loads with an appreciable saving of time and expense. Unimproved roads, however, frequently waste a great part of the motor's efficiency, making the delivery of food products and merchandise irregular, difficult and expensive.

SUPPLEMENT RAILWAYS

Above all distribution must keep pace with production. Distribution is already so inadequate as to bring about a waste of food products in one community and an insufficient supply in another. Good roads over which this surplus might be transported would connect supply and demand with most favorable results to both communities. For efficient transportation the railway systems must be supplemented by motor cars and trucks, but in order that these vehicles may give maximum service, there must be a network of dependable and durable roads.

The farmer, the country's most important producer, has been greatly handicapped in marketing his products by the absence of roads over which to transport his crops. It has been the cause of communities becoming stagnant, undeveloped and far less productive than their possibilities warrant. Where roads have been available, they have resulted in a great saving of time in bringing the crops to market; the land has increased in value, greater productivity and lower prices to the consumers. These advantages cannot be accurately figured in actual dollars and cents and it is therefore impossible to realize the enormous loss each year due to the neglect of the rural highways.

IMPORTANCE REALISED

A rural road built solely upon

the principle of getting as much mileage as possible for the money adds to the cost of vehicle operation in fuel and wear, due to weak surfacing, making traction difficult. However it has been found that the earth surfaced roadway, if properly graded and maintained, is very satisfactory and will meet the needs of 75% of the rural highways for years to come. The cost of construction of a roadway of this type is very low, and in fact most of the work can be done with local labor and with little equipment outside of picks, shovels, a roller and a drag which can be easily and cheaply constructed. Furthermore, the initial cost and maintenance of a road is small compared to the losses arising from insufficient transit facilities, while the construction of roads will forever prevent the return of such losses.

The Government of practically all countries have realized the importance and necessity of proper roadways in rural districts, and in the United States the Federal and the State Governments have organized a Highway Transportation Committee for encouraging good roads and motor transportation. The United States is today embarking on the greatest program of road and highway construction in world history.

A total of more than one billion dollars has been authorized for carrying out the gigantic road building projects planned, and it is estimated that approximately \$650,000,000 of this amount will be expended during the year 1921.

JAPAN ACTS

Perhaps the most striking recent example of interest in the good roads movement, is the action of the Japanese Diet which has appropriated \$125,000,000 as state aid during the next ten years for good roads.

There are at this time only 10,000 automobiles in the empire and the appropriation is at the rate of \$12,500 per automobile.

However, this comparatively small number of cars in use is 40 percent more than were in Japan a year ago, and the insistence for good roads has increased in the same proportion. It is evident that the Japanese Government realizes the necessity of roads, and the important part they play in the development of their industries. China must follow if it intends to progress and develop their industries to their utmost possibilities.

Now Comes The Motor-Driven Bicycle



No need to buy a new wheel to utilize this invention, as the motor can easily be attached to any bicycle. It can also be operated at a very small cost, one gallon of gas being enough to drive the wheel thirty miles. Anybody able

to ride a bicycle can use one of these attachments. A speed of thirty miles an hour can be obtained. The attachment of the motor to the rear of the bike saves the clothes of the rider from getting soiled. The photo shows a motor-driven bicycle in actual use.

should be offset by the weak feature referred to above.

"The American manufacturers as a group applied for a uniform duty of 20 percent on imported automobiles as against the pre-

valuing rate of 45 percent. This united request is practically accorded by the House Ways and Means Committee in recommending the duty of 25 percent on American valuation, which would

be the equivalent of about 30 percent if the dutiable basis in the Underwood act were employed.

UNIFORM DUTY POSSIBLE

"A most commendable feature is the provision making the reduced rate applicable to motor products from such countries only as similarly favor American exporters. Thus, the British and French cars will be dutiable at 25 percent in the event only that American motor vehicles are subject to an identical duty when exported to either of those two countries.

"If, however, the rate is maintained as now at 23 1-3 or 45 percent respectively, then British or French cars could be assessed as high as 50 percent when imported into the United States.

The European manufacturers expressed some time ago their desire for a uniform automobile duty in the principal manufacturing countries. With the above United States tariff provision the attainment of that object is possible."

WOBBLY WHEELS INJURIOUS

Wobbly wheels besides wearing bearings and otherwise racking the machine have an equally destructive effect on tire treads. A slight wobble of only one degree actually drags the tire sideways 920 feet in each thousand miles. This racking increases with the seriousness of the trouble. Such a condition is easily corrected and saves not only tires but the car from excessive strain.

Deadlier Sex Big Factor In Automobiling

Statistics indicate that in one respect at least the female of the species is not more deadly than the male. When it comes to driving an automobile the hand that rocks the crib is quite steady and sturdy at the wheel of a car. The number of women who are running automobiles these days is legion. And the cars and accuracy with which they negotiate the highways of the city and country is not at all surpassed, if equaled, by their masculine friends.

The independence of woman has penetrated the automobile world. She can drive a diver, limousine or truck with equal facility. She is to be found in the automobile school in America beside her brother, learning all about the intricacies of ignition systems, clutches, engines and carburetors. She can be found in overalls flat on her back under her car repairing any defect. And she does not hesitate when it comes to changing a tire on the road.

KEEPS THE WATER OFF

A new rubber mat for automobile running boards not only prevents a person's foot from slipping but also drains off the accumulated mud and water.

GIVES OVERHEATING ALARM

When an automobile engine overheats sufficiently for the water in the radiator to boil the steam blows an alarm whistle, which has been invented to be inserted in the radiator cap.

PORTABLE WELDING PLANT

A portable arc welding plant, to be carried on a motor truck, portions of it helping to complete the truck's power equipment, has been invented by an Englishman.

The Car for the Owner-Driver.

The Standard Car is designed expressly for the Owner-Driver, particularly the one driving in all weathers over the roughest roads—and gives faithful service.

2 and 4-Seaters supplied.

STANDARD MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., COVENTRY

Agents: CHINA MOTORS, LTD., 125 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai

The All-British Standard LIGHT CAR



"It's the Best Small Car in the World!"

The Man in search of Information stopped a friend in the street a couple of days ago and asked him what he thought about the Chevrolet. And the answer came prompt and positive: "It's the best Small Car in the world, bar none". Any man in Shanghai who owns one, no matter what others he may have driven, will tell you that Chevrolet makes good under local conditions

CHEVROLET "F.B."—TAELS 2300

"IT'S AN INVESTMENT"

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.

40 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

WEST 1234

SHANGHAI

PEKING

TIENTSIN



NEW TARIFF WOULD AID AUTO TRADE

J. Walter Drake Points Out That Industry In U. S. Will Be Greatly Benefited

The lower automobile duty in the proposed new tariff bill will aid American foreign trade, even though the act itself may need revision in the way of excessive duties on raw materials, is the opinion of J. Walter Drake, chairman of the foreign trade committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Exports of motor vehicles and parts in 1920 headed the list of manufactured articles with a valuation of \$298,219,875, and were exceeded only by raw cotton, wheat and coal.

With present unsettled conditions in the exchanges, it is difficult to decide on a dutiable basis which will be most equitable to all nations. Under the American valuation system, an attempt was made in that direction. Its disadvantage unfortunately lies in the ease with which duties may be increased arbitrarily. United States manufacturers, by enhancing the price of their goods, could establish a higher American valuation basis and consequently bring about the collection of a larger amount in duty," says Mr. Drake.

ASK LOWER TARIFF

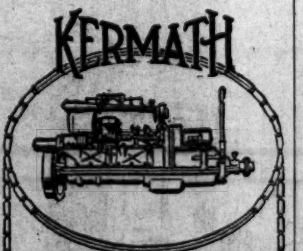
"The underlying object in proposing the American valuation was probably to approximate the C. I. F. value which is used mostly abroad as dutiable basis, but lends itself automatically to indirect discriminations.

"In Yugoslavia passenger cars are dutiable at 48 percent of the C. I. F. value at the customs house in country of destination. This means, with regards to American cars, that the tax is also assessed on the cumulative charges for boxing, railfreight in the United States, overseas freight lighterage and interest on the money outlay.

"An American medium-priced

car, because of these charges amounting to about \$400, would be assessed about \$200 more in duty than a car originating in Italy or Central Europe, where these special charges would be practically non-existent.

"Incidents of this kind where the product of a friendly nation is assessed inequitably because of the dutiable basis would be impossible under a system of American valuations. It is regrettable that this advantage



Marine Engines

Economical—Standardized

Enthusiastic owners claim that the Kermath Marine Engine will run twice as far as other engines on the same amount of fuel.

Kermath engines are standardized throughout. Every part of every Kermath from 1912 to 1921 is interchangeable. That is why Kermath service has become famous.

4 to 40 H.P. 4 cylinder, 4 cycle Engines only.

Price: \$230-\$1,650, Detroit.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, China)

Kermath Manufacturing Co. Detroit, Michigan Cable Address: KERMATH.



IN 1896 ONLY FOUR MOTOR CARS IN U.S.

Barnum And Bailey's Circus Exhibited One Of First New 'Curiosities'

"It is hard to conceive that in 1896 there were but four automobiles in the United States," recently remarked Harold L. Arnold, Hudson-Exeter distributor for three states and a slice of Mexico.

"Yet in that year your Barnum and Bailey announced that they would exhibit throughout the country a 'horseless vehicle'."

"It is also hard to realize—and a trifle painful—that in 1898 gasoline sold for 6 cents a gallon."

The first New York auto show was held in 1900 and the first transcontinental run was made three years later. It required more than two months, from May 23 to July 26, for a motor car to cross the country. Think of that in comparison with the Essex record of four days, fourteen hours and forty-three minutes!

Twenty-five years ago Thomas A. Edison was quoted as saying, "the horseless vehicle is the coming wonder—a great invention, which will facilitate commerce and enrich the country just as much as the discovery of gold." Looking backward from the pinnacle of today it is a great satisfaction to know that his prediction was conservative, rather than radical.

Advice For The Motorist

There is more than one way in which your good friend, the automobile, can turn on you and bite. You have heard of the fellow who had trouble in starting his 'Lizzie' and thought that he would help matters by jacking up the rear wheel, and then dropping the lever forward, to let the high gears mesh. There are plenty of people who do this stunt every morning. Every now and then some 'Lizzie' gets tired of sitting up on that jack and pushes some person through the wall of a garage or knocks them down and runs over their poor little body.

I saw a young fellow the other day with his arm in a white sling. The natural question was, "What kind of a car was it?" Since the invention and universal use of the electric starter we do not see this case of broken arm as often as we did during the early stages of the game. This one happened to be cranking a car provided with a starter which was connected to a battery which was very tired. So tired, in fact, that it refused to work any more. He had not had occasion to use that starter crank before and did not know that there was a right and wrong way to grab the handle of the thing. He took hold of it the way which seemed to be the best. With the handle in his hand and his thumb around it. That is where he made his mistake as his thumb stopped the thing from leaving his hand, when the engine decided to go in the opposite direction. The shock was taken by his wrist and a nice break was the result. Now if you have to get acquainted with that crooked piece of steel better not fold your thumb around it. Leave a nice opening for it to jump out of without first breaking up some of your bones.

I saw a young fellow adjusting his carburetor while a great big cigar was providing plenty of smoke to make one think of what would happen if he dropped a few hot ashes into the pool of gasoline which he had collected under that carburetor. I asked him if he had a pyrene handy and he said no.

Oil In Crankcase Wears Out Quickly

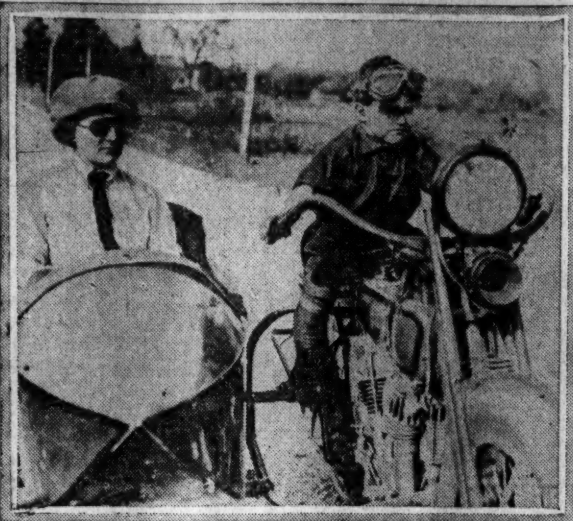
A recent test showed that to prevent excessive engine wearing crankcase oil should be changed at least every 1,500 miles, preferably every 1,000 miles. A new engine that was run 6,000 miles with oil changed at proper intervals, upon being disassembled, showed no signs of wear.

The same engine, reassembled and run 6,000 miles with oil plus new oil as needed, upon inspection showed a wear of 0.015 inches. Motor truck and passenger car manufacturers recommend that crankcases be drained every thousand miles, the engine flushed with kerosene and new oil added.

LEAKY WINDSHIELD

With the slanting type of windshield water is very likely to leak through the slight opening between the two panes of glass when a heavy storm is encountered. This trouble may be obviated by making one of the panes overlap the other, which, of course, calls for the fitting of a new upper or lower half.

Youngest Motorcycle Driver In The U. S.



Bobby Scherer, of Milwaukee, three years old, is considered the youngest motorcycle driver in the United States. He recently drove 1,500 miles about the Northwest with his mother. During this extensive trip Bobby did most of the

driving, while his mother rested in the side car. He is reported to be an expert at the wheel and to use rare judgment on the road for one so young. The photo shows Bobby at the wheel, with his mother in the side car.

STUDEBAKER IS ENDURANCE STAR

Car Rivals Owner Who Ran Across Continent In Fifty-Five Days

Ray A. Wilson, holder of the world's championship belt for endurance, having covered the distance between Seattle and New York, running the entire way, approximately 3,300 miles, in fifty-five days' running time, is the owner of one of the world's record endurance automobiles. His car, which is a Studebaker 1917 "four," has already covered 129,400 miles and is still going strong. And there has never been a replacement in the engine, which contains all the original parts, even down to the smallest detail.

Wilson was once a member of the marine corps. While in the service he won several records for endurance and during the war made the run across the continent as a member of the recruiting organization. His Studebaker was one of the two cars which paced. Since then he has used it in his travels around the country. That no replacements and only one overhaul job was necessary during the entire time he has owned it, speaks well for Studebaker stamina.

"I have never found occasion to complain at the Studebaker and I have traveled all sorts of roads and often under the most severe conditions," says Wilson. "They talk about my endurance. It doesn't compare with the car, which is seldom given a rest."

"I honestly believe no car could duplicate my boat's record. Mechanics seldom see it, and as for the engine, it has never even hesitated. In all the 129,400 miles the machine has traveled, the old chug has never ceased except when I shut the motor off."

Wilson, following his movie engagement, expects to start back east over the southern route. Asked if he intended to have the motor overhauled before undertaking the long trip, he answered he could see no need for it as it was running as sweetly as ever and was a bear for work.

800 Applicants For Space In Paris Auto Show

More than 800 applicants for space in the French automobile show to be held in Paris, October 5-18, have been received. Not only is this number of firms higher than usual, but the amount of space requested breaks all records. It is believed that the Grand turned out at the mammoth plant of and which the largest building in the world under a single roof, will provide insufficient space for the exhibitors. If this is the case, an overflow building will be used for trucks and tractors, and the Palais will be devoted exclusively to passenger cars.

ABOUT SHORT CIRCUITS

Short circuits are very likely to be caused by carbon, fuel or water collecting on the points of the spark plugs or on the outer surfaces of the insulation or by crack in the insulation itself. To test for short circuits, take out the plug and lay it so that the outer shell only is in contact with the cylinder and then crank the motor. If there is a spark at the plug, but no spark at the points when the cable is connected in the central electrode, obviously the plug is short-circuited, and should be taken apart and cleaned.

Traffic Rules In Tsingtao

- (1.) People are requested to take sidewalks and cars to go carriage drive keeping to the right hand side because if people go carriage drive there is the fear of being run over by cars or colliding with bicycles.
- (2.) When people want to use public road for private purposes as at the time of building houses, he must get permission for it at the Tsingtao Gendarmerie.
- (3.) It is forbidden to play ball or other kind of games on the road.
- (4.) Rickshaws are requested to wait for the guests at the assigned places and take guests keeping good order not competing with each other.
- (5.) People are requested rickshaws at the ricksha waiting places so that the traffic may be kept in order.
- (6.) Whenever something wrong happens with ricksha coolie take his number down and report to gendarmerie or take the coolie to the gendarmerie, not quarrel with coolie on the spot. It is not proper way.

TSINGTAO GENDARMERIE

International Identity Plate For Motor Cars

Bill In Congress Provides For More Reciprocal Exchange Of Auto Courtesies With Foreign Countries

Motorists will be interested in official an amount of money equal to the highest duty charged on the holder's motor vehicle by any country which is a signatory to an international agreement which concerns the taking of such motor vehicle into a foreign country and its subsequent passing out.

The bill provides as follows. "The Secretary of State is hereby empowered and authorized to arrange between foreign countries and the United States and its possessions an understanding in reference to the so-called 'international plate of identity,' which has to do with an exchange of reciprocal courtesies in regard to the registration of an automobile and its driving, and the Secretary of State is further authorized to provide such international plate at the relative clerical cost for its issuance, such plate to have thereon 'U. S.' in addition to its numerical designation, though nothing in this act shall be construed to make legal the use of such plate in any one of the several States, and furthermore, the Secretary of State is authorized to arrange with foreign countries as to customs regulations and the issuing of a receipt when there has been deposited with such

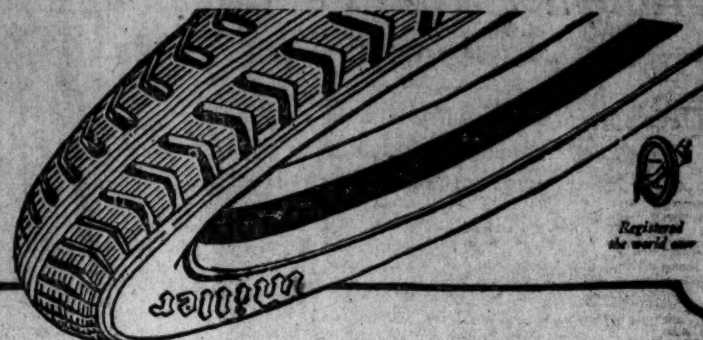
Road Work Helps Solve Unemployment

How important a part State highway work has taken in solving the problem of unemployment in California is shown by contracts let for State highways since the beginning of the year. In all thirty-five new contracts for approximately \$6,000,000 worth of work have been let by the California Highway Commission during the first six months of 1921.

This work was distributed all over California, and in addition to the work under way constitutes a large factor in relieving unemployment conditions in California.

RHODE ISLAND ROADS BEST

With a percentage of 58.8, Rhode Island leads all other States in good roads.



Not Merely Pure Rubber

AROUND the fabric in a MILLER Tyre we not only use pure rubber—pure rubber differs vastly in its vulcanizing properties.

So each piece of rubber is laboratory tested. Then rubbers are selected to make a stock which exactly meets requirements. The MILLER rule is that treads must outlast tyres. Sonotread is made until the stock is vulcanized and tested in their laboratory. Not one MILLER Tyre under this method has ever come back until the tread is gone, and the factory tests

show that MILLER Treads outwear other treads by an average of 25%.

There are many other reasons too, some of which are factory secrets, but they all contribute to the outstanding feature of MILLER Tyres—uniform long-distance mileage.

Put a MILLER opposite your favourite tyre—you will have a new conception of what modern tyres can do.

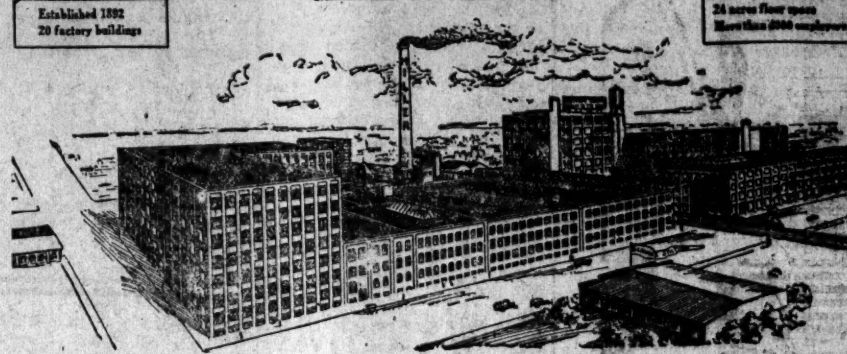
Miller Tyres

The Miller Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio, U.S.A.

"GEARED-TO-THE-ROAD"

Established 1892
29 factory buildings

24 acres floor space
More than 1000 employees



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